THE NAMING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

PART I: United States Army Bases

Acknowledgments

The Naming Commission wishes to acknowledge the many individuals, organizations, government officials and agencies that provided us their views and insights.

We are deeply grateful to the Department of the Army, which served as our supporting agency, and all the Department of Defense employees whose assistance was so essential to the success and functioning of the Commission.

The Commission

COMMISSION ON THE NAMING OF ITEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT COMMEMORATE THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA OR ANY PERSON WHO SERVED VOLUNTARILY WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

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Executive Summary

This is Part I of the three-part Naming Commission Final Report, which recommends new names for nine military bases (Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Fort Rucker, Alabama; Fort Polk, Louisiana; Fort Benning and Fort Gordon in Georgia; and Fort A.P. Hill, Fort Lee and Fort Pickett in Virginia), the disposition of all Confederacy-affiliated and named Department of Defense assets on those bases, and additional guidance for the nine bases. This report fulfills the requirements mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Section 370 (Appendix B) for those nine bases.

Part II of the Naming Commission's Final Report will address assets on the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Part III of the Naming Commission's Final Report will address all Department of Defense assets not covered in the first two parts.

Understanding the five major duties of the Commission and the mandated timeline, the Commission quickly established several lines of effort to determine the scope of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense. This included obtaining lists of all service assets based on Commission criteria; considering local sensitivities through installation visits and subsequent re-engagements, discussions with local elected officials, and direct public input via an official website; and identifying those assets not under the Commission's remit, such as museums and state-controlled Army National Guard bases. As a result of these multiple data inputs, the Commission determined the best way forward was for the Commission to manage the new base names and for the military department secretaries to manage all other Confederacy-affiliated Department of Defense assets.

The Commission determined that it has all necessary data to issue a final report on these nine bases, including new name recommendations and the disposition of all Confederacy-affiliated assets. This report meets the intent for the Commission to make base naming recommendations and for the military departments to remediate all Confederacy-affiliated assets through their well-established memorialization processes. All Section 370 (Appendix B) requirements for these bases are achieved with this report.

The Commission has recommended a name for each of the nine aforementioned bases for consideration by the Secretary of Defense.

Once the Secretary of Defense approves the plan, the Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army to commence renaming the nine bases and direct installation officials to determine the disposition of all Confederacy-affiliated Department of Defense assets on those bases using their established memorialization processes.[1]

The Commission also reviewed Fort Belvoir, Virginia, originally named after U.S. Army Major General (MG) Andrew A. Humphreys in 1917 and renamed in 1935 after the eighteenth-century Belvoir plantation that once stood on its grounds. While it determined that Fort Belvoir does not meet the criteria set by the FY21 NDAA for a renaming recommendation, the Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army review the historical facts (see Part III of the Final Report) and consider renaming Fort Belvoir based on existing protocols for the naming or renaming of bases and facilities.

There is much the United States should commemorate about the American Civil War.

The Civil War turned a slaveholding republic into a champion of liberty, equality and freedom, and our nation has continually expanded its definition and defense of those values ever since – both between its shores and throughout the world. Through the courageous service and sacrifice of more than two million United States Soldiers from 1861 to 1865, what could have been our nation's end became, instead, our second American Revolution. It made our Union more perfect. The American Civil War was, as Abraham Lincoln immortalized at Gettysburg, "a new birth of freedom."

Yet this rebirth and revolution came at a terrible price. Between those fighting for the United States and those fighting against them, an estimated 620,000 Americans died in the conflict, and the war's total casualties numbered around 1.5 million. The conflict was deadly, devastating, and destructive: on a per capita basis, the Civil War was eight times more lethal for Soldiers and 10 times deadlier for all Americans than World War II. In absolute numbers, the Civil War killed more Americans than the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and all other conflicts before the Vietnam War combined.

The American Civil War claimed more lives than the U.S. lost in:

the American Revolution,
the War of 1812,
the Mexican-American War,
the Spanish-American War,
World War I,
Word War II,
the Korean War,
and all other conflicts prior to the Vietnam War ...

COMBINED.

The Civil War impoverished Confederate lands and bankrupted its treasury. The defeated Confederates lived in the literal ruins of the slave society they had fought to perpetuate. While the United States government took forceful steps to end the causes of slavery and subordination through Constitutional Amendments and direct interventions, the destruction caused by their triumph in the war also led it on a path of clemency and mercy towards former Confederates. To some extent, this binding of the nation's wounds was inevitable, as it was the only way to prevent a long-lasting, immensely difficult, and perhaps logistically impossible occupation of the defeated and devastated Confederacy. While the historical facts of the Civil War remained unchanged over the last 160 years, our nation's memory of that war has transformed dramatically over that time. Most importantly, during the end of the nineteenth century and the start of the twentieth century, the South and much of the nation came to live under a mistaken understanding of the Civil War known as the "Lost Cause." As part of the "Lost Cause," across the nation, champions of that memory built monuments to Confederate leaders and to the Confederacy, including on many Department of Defense assets. In every instance and every aspect, these names and memorials have far more to do with the culture under which they were named than they have with any historical acts actually committed by their namesakes.

The origins of the naming of these nine Army bases are both haphazard and historical. During both World Wars, the U.S. Army opened dozens of new training camps and supply depots throughout the nation to train and equip close to 20 million military personnel. Approximately four million men and women served in and around World War I, and more than 15 million served in and around World War II. Although summoned into existence by these wars, and formed by the particular needs of the nation's military, the bases were ultimately placed and named largely due to regional and political considerations.

Pressed for time while arming against immense opponents and global threats, the Army often deferred to local sensitivities and regional connections of a namesake while naming them. Timing and culture mattered; the "Lost Cause" and Jim Crow were prevalent throughout the South and contributed to the hasty naming of bases. When the military asked local leaders for input,

local white Southerners advocated for names they had been raised to revere: Benning, Bragg, Gordon, Hill, Hood, Lee, Pickett, Polk, and Rucker. As such, the federal government named many Southern bases after Confederates. Most of these camps closed after the wars, but these nine bases remained with names honoring those who fought for the Confederate States of America.

As America's armed forces grew in power and permanence, these bases did as well. The once temporary camps became long-lasting forts and training facilities, home to some of the nation's most storied Soldiers and military units. Yet their namesakes remained. In every case, these names speak far more to the times, places and processes that created them than they do to any actual history of the Civil War, the Confederate insurrection, or our nation's struggle over slavery and freedom.

Although Americans owe much of their modern identity to the Civil War, they do not owe equal commemoration to both sides. Though often conflated, commemoration and history come from all sections of our society and serve different purposes for different people. History describes the people and places of the past in all their greatness and grimness, achievements and failures, nobility and notoriety. Commemoration elevates an act, event, or individual by bestowing it with communal esteem and honor. The best histories present humans and their choices in the context of the complex and complicated days they lived through, articulating those decisions and actions to inform us on the societies of our past. The best commemorations highlight individuals, movements and moments that epitomize the highest values of our present and motivate us as we shape our societies of the future. History recounts, explains, and examines. Commemoration celebrates, affirms, and extols. History is about who we were. Commemoration is about who we strive to be.

Far from the "Lost Cause" misconceptions of a noble Confederate cause that made the U.S. better, the Civil War became characterized by two purposes exemplified in this 1865 photograph taken in Charleston, S.C.: conquering the treasonous Confederates, and emancipating the enslaved Americans upon whom their society rested.

In passing the 2021 William M. "Mac" Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act, the United States Congress determined that Confederates and the Confederacy no longer warrant commemoration through Department of Defense assets. In its work on their behalf, the Naming Commission determined many historical reasons that support this decision, grounded in the clear and uncontested facts of the Civil War Era. In its work following the provisions of the FY21 NDAA, the Naming Commission has often heard through its engagements that removing Confederates from Department of Defense commemoration constitutes "erasing history." The Naming Commission shares this sensitivity to protecting the past. Americans need to acknowledge all of our past, letting the entirety of our nation's historic actions inform the purpose of our present initiatives.

Changing what is commemorated, however, is not the equivalent of erasing history. In conducting its research, the Naming Commission confirmed that the American Civil War remains one of our most prominently told national stories. Despite the incredibly deadly nature of the conflict, the Civil War occupies an incredibly "safe" spot in our national historical memory. As such, the Naming Commission is confident that their decisions to identify these nine bases for renaming and recommend new names for them are emphatically steps that neither exclude history nor expunge our past.

Commemorations should evoke our past and inspire our future. The United States communicates through its commemoration, conferring honor upon people from our past whose lives or actions articulate the values we strive to uphold. In the full view of history and with the nation's steadfast dedication to equality under the law as a guiding light for all Americans, it seems certain that these current Confederate names will only become even more inappropriate over time.

The Naming Commission is honored to serve the nation by determining those Department of Defense assets that currently commemorate the Confederacy, and by researching and recommending new names that reflect the values and virtues of our nation's communities, military and mission. The Naming Commission members are committed to drawing upon the best examples from our national past to inspire the best forces for our national future.

In the case of the nine bases addressed in this part of the report, the Commission voted unanimously on each of the names it is recommending.

Introduction

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law No: 116-283) [hereafter FY21 NDAA], at Title III Operation and Maintenance, Subtitle E Other Matters, Section 370 (Appendix B), directed the establishment of a commission relating to assigning, modifying, or removing of names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia to assets of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

As mandated by Section 370, the Commission is comprised of eight members – four appointed by the Secretary of Defense, one appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC), one appointed by the Ranking Member of the SASC, one appointed by the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee (HASC), and one appointed by the Ranking Member of the HASC.

Section 370, subsection (c), requires the Commission to perform the five duties listed to the right related to the assigning, modifying, or removing of Confederacy-affiliated names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia within the Department of Defense.

Additionally, while monuments are subject to the requirements of Section 370, grave markers are exempt. The Commission is thus required to define what constitutes a "grave marker" since that term is not defined in Section 370.[2] Any Confederate-affiliated grave markers at these nine bases are not in the Naming Commission's remit and are exempt.

Initial Commission discussions in March 2021 established a need to obtain an asset inventory by military service and to conduct installation visits to solicit local stakeholder input and view any identified Confederacy-affiliated assets. The Services also provided briefings to the Commission in April 2021 with known Confederacy-affiliated items and locations.

Given the volume of Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense – predominantly the United States Army – the Commission decided the best approach would be for it to address base renaming only. The Commission would develop processes and guidance by which the military Services could address all Confederacy-affiliated names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia within the Department of Defense.

The Commission visited all nine bases, plus Fort Belvoir, to engage with senior leaders and other key stakeholders to gain insight into local sensitivities and input on potential can-

Duties of The Naming Commission (Per Section 370, FY21 NDAA)

1. Assess the cost of renaming or removing names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

2. Develop procedures and criteria to assess whether an existing name, symbol, monument, display, or paraphernalia commemorates the Confederate States of America or a person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

3. Recommend procedures for renaming assets of the DoD to prevent commemoration of the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

4. Develop a plan to remove names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from assets of the DoD, within the timeline established by this Act (i.e., not later than January 1, 2024).

5. Include in the plan procedures and criteria for collecting and incorporating local sensitivities associated with naming or renaming of DoD assets.

didates for renaming consideration, and for the Commissioners to view any Confederacy-affiliated items. Additionally, each installation discussed their well-established memorialization and naming procedures, which align with the Army regulation governing these processes.[3]

The Commission received tremendous feedback, collecting more than 34,000 names and comments that resulted in 3,663 unique names divided categorically by individuals; groups, missions, or values; and locations, events, or other names. While a majority of the submissions were made through the Naming Commission's public website, we also received nominations from community engagements, visits with elected officials, and from a variety of interested stakeholders. In line with the Commission's naming criteria and Army tradition, the Commission focused primarily on the 2,380 names of individuals received. In January 2022, using its established criteria, the Naming Commission reduced this list to 461 candidates – all worthy, high-caliber individuals – as well as a short list of non-individual names (e.g. values, locations).

The task of reducing the candidate list grew more challenging with each round, as there is no shortage of individual merit in the Army's history. The Naming Commission was able to reduce the list of 461 candidates to 87, with 10 potential names identified for each of the nine bases (with some names candidates for more than one base), including two names reflecting values. From February to May 2022, the Naming Commission carefully reviewed and deliberated on all 87 candidates. As part of this review, the Commissioners re-engaged all nine bases with the proposed names for each to again solicit feedback on local sensitivities. This feedback was considered as part of the deliberation process and selection of the single recommended name for each installation.

Having completed these actions, the Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army to rename the bases as well as determine the disposition of all Confederacy-affiliated Department of Defense assets on those bases using existing memorialization processes.[4]

These recommendations are based on the following:

- all institutions have well-established memorialization processes,
- this report meets all Section 370 reporting requirements, and
- there is no reason for delay.

Other recommendations include:

- The Department of Defense work with relevant federal agencies, such as the U.S. Postal Service, to identify federal assets located on the base and named after the base, to change the names of those federal assets to the new name.
- The Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army to allow installation commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.
- The Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army (and all other military departments) to revise all Memorialization and Naming processes to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language (Appendix A), which prohibits names related to the Confederacy.
- The Commission's remit was for current Department of Defense assets. The Commission notes that inactive decommissioned, or obsolete Department of Defense assets named for the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served in the Confederacy, exist. The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Defense Department to revise all Memorialization and Naming processes to ensure that if assets with Confederate associations are reactivated or recommissioned that they are appropriately renamed or modified to remove the Confederate name or symbology.

LTG Christopher Donahue, XVIII Airborne Corps commander, makes opening remarks to the Commission during its virtual engagement with Fort Bragg military and civilian community members April 21, 2022.

- The Commission recognizes there are hundreds of identified Department of Defense assets that will need to be renamed or future assets that will need new names. The Commission encourages the Department of Defense to utilize the lists of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report in Appendices D and E.
- The Commission notes that there are several Federal (non-Department of Defense), State, and Private entities that have ownership of assets, land or airspace above, that will be affected by an installation name change. Community sessions identified barriers to these assets being renamed in support of the future installation name changes. The Commission is concerned that there will be dichotomies created between assets within Department of Defense control and assets outside Department of Defense control as the installation names change.
- As such, the Commission encourages Congress to support the Non-Department of Defense Federal, State, and local Communities near the bases that will be renamed by providing financial means for renaming of their assets.

Other base recommendations include:

- The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names for the numerous assets that require naming/renaming, along with any new names as appropriate (e.g., recent recipients of the Medal of Honor not considered at the time of the Commission's deliberations). Names the Commission considered are provided in this report in Appendices D and E.
- The Commission recommends the bases rename or modify assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the installation to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report in Appendices D and E.
- The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.
- Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow installation commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.
- The Commission recommends bases modify their existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec. 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).
- The Commission recommends bases ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the installation comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the installation.
- The Commission recommends bases to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Department of Defense employees.
- In some cases, there are base-specific recommendations addressed in a specific base section.

This report describes the Commission's methodology for determining the assets at issue; the costs associated with the removal, relocation, or renaming of assets; the criteria used to assess assets; the methods of collecting and incorporating local sensitivities associated with the removal or renaming of assets; the selection process; and some general recommendations.

The next nine sections provide for each base a brief outline of: its current namesake; the Naming Commission's recommendation to the Secretary of Defense for a new name; the reason for selecting the recommended name; unselected candidate names; and the modification, removal, and/or renaming cost assessments for that base. The report concludes with pertinent appendices and notes for reference.

Methodology

Starting at the Commission's first meeting in early March 2021, the Commission established several objectives in order to understand the background and scope of the problem.

RENAMING, REMOVAL, AND NAMING CRITERIA

In accordance with Section 370, the Commission developed procedures and criteria to assess whether existing names and property have any affiliation with the Confederate States of America and, if so, whether the asset should be modified, removed, or renamed.

Between March and June 2021, the Commission established renaming, removal and naming criteria. An adjustment was approved in June to the criteria for select National Guard assets, since the Commission determined the majority of Army National Guard assets are state-owned and therefore not within the remit of the Commission.

The naming criteria were developed to assist bases (using their respective memorialization processes) and the Commission when considering and selecting base names for recommendation to the Secretary of Defense.

Renaming Criteria

- Asset is owned by DoD. This includes bases that currently meet FY21 NDAA guidance for renaming due to commemorating the Confederacy or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederacy.
- National Guard assets procured, constructed, or maintained by DoD in support of Title 10 activities.
- Asset is not a grave marker.
- Asset is not an exhibit in a museum.
- Consideration for assets commemorating individual federal service prior to, or after, the Civil War.
- The commemoration of the Confederacy or persons who served voluntarily is not the core purpose of the asset; asset can be renamed with minor cosmetic changes or sign changes.
- Consider historical context of the original naming decision.

Removal Criteria

- Asset is owned by the DoD.
- National Guard assets procured, constructed, or maintained by DoD in support of Title 10 activities.
- Asset is designated as one that honors or commemorates the Confederacy or a person who served voluntarily with the Confederacy.
- Asset is not a grave marker.
- Asset is not an exhibit in a museum.
- Consideration for asset that commemorates an individual's federal service prior to, or after, the Civil War.
- The commemoration of the Confederacy or a person who served voluntarily with the Confederacy is the core purpose and presentation of the asset.
- Removal is reasonably necessary to expunge the commemoration.
- Consider historical context of original naming decision.

Naming Criteria

- Asset is determined as requiring renaming by Naming Commission established standards.
- Commissioners have visited the site and received an update from base/installation leadership and have notified/considered input from local leaders and civic groups.
- Have received naming recommendations from stakeholders.
- Potential name considerations:
  - Individual is deceased.
  - If a person/persons, man or woman, that person during their life distinguished themselves through courageous and valorous acts and/or through a life of service to the United States of America.
  - Although not required, a person/persons will ideally have some affiliation with the State the base is located in or the mission of the base.
  - All potential nominees will be vetted appropriately on their history and background.
  - The names selected will honor either a person(s) or a subject/theme (such as Duty, Honor, Country) that exemplifies the core values of the U.S. military and nation.
  - The passage of time has shown the individual or activity to be assessed in a larger context of history and its significance realized or better understood.
  - Aggregated list of candidates reflects the Armed Forces population.

ASSET INVENTORIES AND COST ESTIMATES

Once the renaming and removal criteria were completed, the Services were tasked to inventory their assets according to those criteria. The responses included a list of all Confederacy-affiliated assets and associated costs for renaming or removal. See Appendix F for the asset inventory for the nine bases.

In conjunction with the military service inventories, the Commission wanted assessments from each service on their existing work on asset renaming and an understanding of their perspectives on renaming. In mid-April, the military Services, National Guard Bureau, Arlington National Cemetery, and National Park Service provided these briefings to the Commission.

RENAMING ASSETS AND REMOVAL PLAN

From the onset, the consensus was that the Commission would not be able to directly address the potentially thousands of assets, such as roads, buildings, and paraphernalia, in the allotted time frame. The Commission quickly determined that the Commission would most likely address the base renaming itself and develop processes by which the Services could address other items.

However, the Commissioners required data to determine the scope of the renaming required. All military Services provided briefings to the Commission in April 2021. As part of the briefings, the Commission asked the Services to provide lists of all assets in their inventories, highlighting those as Confederacy-affiliated as well as cost estimates to rename, modify, or remove applicable assets. The Commission also visited the nine bases in this report which allowed the Commission to see all Confederacy-affiliated assets, verify their well-established memorialization processes, and receive input from local stakeholders. This data reinforced the Commission's initial assessment that the Commission would manage the base renaming and the Services would manage all Confederacy-affiliated assets on their bases using their memorialization processes.

Regular discussions with the SASC and HASC supported this view that the Commission work at the macro-level and allow the military Services to work the remaining items on an installation. This macro approach allowed the Commission to move with speed and generate momentum for renaming efforts by the military Services.

As such, this approach where the Commission recommends the bases' new names while the military Services manage changes to assets, meets the Section 370 requirement to recommend procedures for renaming assets and a plan to remove names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia affiliated with the Confederacy.

The intent of this report is to recommend a proposed name for each of the nine bases, identify those Confederacy-affiliated assets on those bases under the Commission's remit, and to direct that each installation process those Confederacy-affiliated assets (minus the base renaming) under their respective memorialization procedures for renaming, relocating, modifying, removing, or no change, as appropriate.

LOCAL SENSITIVITIES

To meet the Section 370 requirement to collect and incorporate local sensitivities, the Commission decided on three ways to solicit input.

First, the Commission agreed it was vital to visit every installation under consideration for renaming. Between June and November 2021, Commissioners traveled to the bases to view Confederacy-affiliated assets; learn about existing internal processes for renaming; engage with base leaders, personnel and other on-post stakeholders; and engage with local community leaders and other off-post stakeholders to provide information and collect their feedback on the renaming process, along with their specific renaming recommendations.

The Commission's entry point into each visited installation was through the installation or garrison commander, whose influence was essential to arrange meetings with community leaders and other key stakeholders. To maximize time on the ground, the bases provided command briefings approximately one week ahead of visits.

The Commission provided guidance on its specific desires (engagements with stakeholders, military personnel, civilian workers, and senior leaders, along with opportunities to see Confederacy-affiliated assets) and the installation leadership developed the itinerary and selected the various stakeholders to engage. The community engagements included mayors, city council members, local chambers of commerce, historical and genealogy societies, civil rights organizations (e.g. League of United Latin American Citizens, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), state and federal elected officials and staff, rotary clubs, school board members, churches, Civilian Aides to the Secretary of

the Army, retirees, and military affairs councils and alliances. While even this large array of stakeholders could not be assumed to represent entire local communities, they offered a wide diversity of local perspectives during community engagements that helped the Commissioners assess local sensitivities, including community concerns and name preferences.

Next, in advance of installation visits, the Commission engaged with senators, representatives, and governors for the respective states. The purpose was to educate them on the Commission's mandate and upcoming engagements with bases and local communities in their jurisdiction. It also provided a platform to obtain feedback from these elected officials.

While the Commission met with community stakeholders across the visited bases to get a sense of local sensitivities, they wanted to ensure those they were not able to meet – and the American public at large – were afforded an opportunity to have their voices heard in this process. The Commission established a website allowing anyone to provide installation name recommendations (or other feedback) directly to the Commission from September 4 to December 1, 2021. More than 34,000 submissions were received.

Finally, after all the installation visits were complete, the Commission re-engaged installation commanders, military personnel, leaders and other stakeholders from each community through virtual listening sessions. The decision to conduct the sessions virtually allowed the Commission to meet with – and gain invaluable feedback from – all nine installation communities within a 35-day period between March and April 2022.

Approximately two weeks prior to each virtual session, the Commission formally notified installation commands of the intent to re-engage their community stakeholders, preferably with the same attendees present during its initial engagements in 2021. Approximately 10 days prior to each listening session, a list of the proposed candidates for each installation was sent to their respective commanders for dissemination to community stakeholders to review in advance.

During the sessions, the Commission provided status updates and presented candidate names for each installation. Communities provided their feedback and asked questions regarding the candidates and the renaming process. Some communities provided new nominations that had consensus from a majority of community representatives present. Although community feedback was non-binding on the Commission, it featured prominently in its deliberations and was instrumental to helping shape the focused lists of potential names as well for the final recommended name for each installation.

GRAVE MARKERS

Section 370 requires the Commission to further define what constitutes a grave marker since grave markers are exempt under Section 370. The Commission received a briefing from the Office of Army Cemeteries in April 2021 which provided information on definitions of markers, memorials, and monuments and relevant statutes, regulations, and policies in order to better understand and develop what constitutes a grave marker. The Commission defined grave markers as: Markers located at the remains of the fallen. A marker, headstone, foot stone, niche cover, or flat marker containing inscriptions commemorating one or more decedents interred at that location. This definition is in line with the existing 38 U.S. Code § 2306 – Headstones, markers, and burial receptacles. Any Confederacy-affiliated grave markers at these nine bases are exempt from the Commission's remit.

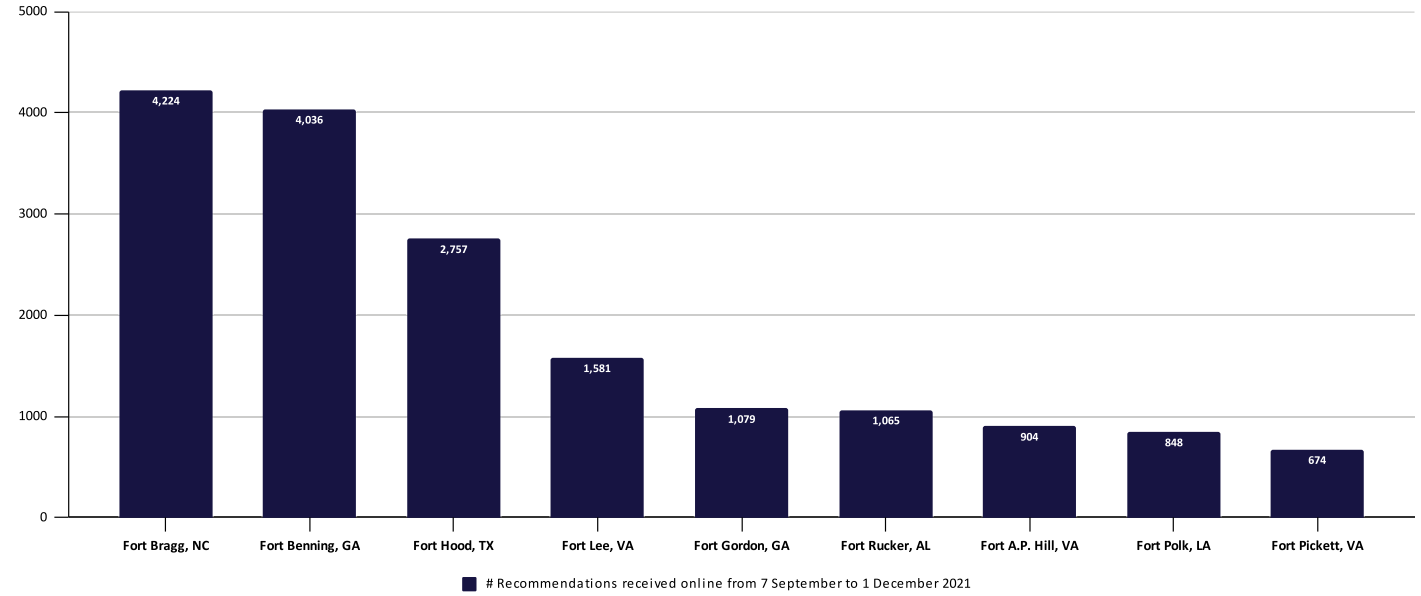
MUSEUMS

The Commission decided that Confederacy-affiliated assets in installation museums fall outside the remit of the Commission, since the purpose of these museums is to collect, preserve, exhibit, and interpret historically significant artifacts pertaining to that installation, mission, or other focus area. As such, any Confederacy-affiliated assets maintained on these installation museums – or within the museums of any other military installation – are exempt from the Commission's remit.

SELECTING THE RECOMMENDED BASE NAMES

The Commission received more than 34,000 submissions in the renaming process through the public website, community engagements, visits with elected officials, and from a variety of interested stakeholders. The result was a list of 3,663 unique names subdivided into individuals, group, mission, or value, and location, event, or other names.

After the public website closed for submissions December 1, 2021, the Commission worked on reducing the list of 3,663 names. This list (to include the group, mission, or value, and location, event, or other submissions) can be found in Appendix E. In line with the



Commission's Naming Criteria and Army tradition, the Commission focused on the 2,380 individual names. The Commission used the following categories from their Naming Criteria to reduce the list of individuals:

- Individual is deceased (although living candidates could be considered).
- If a person/persons, man or woman, that person during their life distinguished themselves through courageous and valorous acts and/or through a life of service to the United States of America.
- Although not required, a person/persons ideally has some affiliation with the State the base is located in or the mission of the base.
- The names selected will honor either a person(s) or a subject/theme (such as Duty, Honor, Country) that exemplifies the core values of the U.S. military and nation.
- Aggregated list of candidates reflects the Armed Forces population.

The result of the initial reduction was a list of 461 high caliber candidates for consideration. See Appendix D for the list. In January, the Commission reduced the list of 461 further using the following criteria:

- Candidates with significant known historical issues that detracted from overall merit were removed.
- As all of the bases are Army assets, candidates were limited to those with Army service.
- "Substitute" names were not selected (e.g. Edwin Bragg for Braxton Bragg).
- Generally, "firsts" only considered when they coincide with other meritorious service.
- When reviewing acts of valor – details and context were considered.
- Selected individuals are worthy, representative of many others, and embody Army service and values.

For the next phase, reducing the number of names considered, the Commissioners also wanted a short list of non-individual names (e.g. values, locations) developed for consideration as options to include in the final list of 10 candidates per installation. These candidates were pulled from the aforementioned lists of group, mission, or value, and location, event, or other submissions.

In January 2022, work began to further reduce the list of individual candidates. The Commission reaffirmed there is no shortage of individual merit in the Army's history. Painstakingly, the Commission was able to reduce the list of 461 candidates to 90 with 10 identified for each of the nine bases. The selected individuals are representative of many different kinds of service worthy of commemoration.

In February and March 2022, the Commissioners carefully reviewed and deliberated on all 90 candidates.

Based on the results of continuous historical vetting of the 90 candidates, the Commission replaced a small handful of names as new information became available that detracted from the overall merit of individual candidates on the list. These replacement candidates came from candidates identified for one installation that would be a better fit for another installation or a prevalent candidate mentioned for more than one installation was added to additional installation(s). These adjustments and prevalent candidate decisions were largely based on engagements with the communities and community stakeholders. In March 2022, the result was a list of 87 candidates for base renaming consisting of 86 distinct individuals and one selection consisting of a choice of an Army Value or a location. See Appendix E for the list. The Commission released these 87 candidates to the public in March 2022.

In March and April 2022, the Naming Commission re-engaged each of the nine bases with the proposed 10 names for each installation to solicit feedback to consider in the final deliberation and selection period. These engagements with representation from the local communities provided valuable feedback to the Commission for their final deliberations on selecting the final base name recommendations. In conjunction with these re-engagements, the Commission also received input from myriad local community members either not present at the sessions or members who wanted to provide additional or follow-on information. Additionally, throughout the process, the Commission gleaned local community sensitivities through various news mediums from those communities.

GENDER	U.S. Population	U.S. Army (Active Duty)	Base Namesakes
Male	**49.2%**	**82.8%**	**100.0%**
Female	50.8%	17.2%	0.0%

ETHNICITY	U.S. Population	U.S. Army (Active Duty)	Base Namesakes
Not Hispanic or Latino	**81.5%**	**82.8%**	**99.0%**
Hispanic or Latino	18.5%	17.2%	1.0%

RACE	U.S. Population	U.S. Army (Active Duty)	Base Namesakes
White	**76.3%**	**68.9%**	**100%**
Black or African-American	13.4%	17.2%	0.0%
Asian	5.9%	4.8%	0.0%
Two or More Races	2.8%	3.0%	0.0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%
Other or Unknown	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%

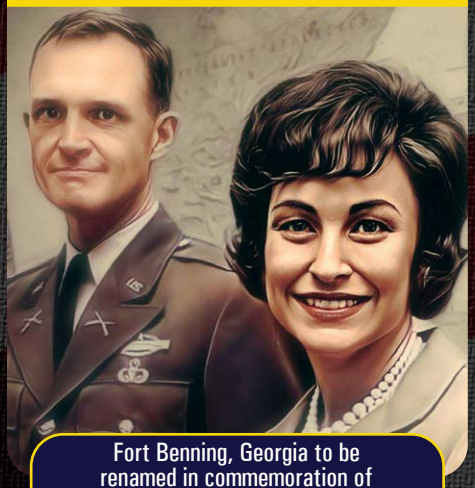
The Commission analyzed how well the namesakes of current Army bases reflect the demographics of the U.S. population and the U.S. Army's active duty force based on data in the 2020 U.S. Census and the Department of Defense 2020 Demographics Report, and research by the Army Center of Military History. While not a primary factor in its decisions on base name recommendations, the Commission encourages DoD to continue naming assets after deserving Americans from under-represented populations.

SELECTING FINAL RECOMMENDED BASE NAMES

In May 2022, the Commissioners met to conduct their final deliberations to select a recommended name for each of the nine bases. Their first order of business was to review all nine slates of candidates and adjust them based on community reengagement and other feedback as warranted. Once the slates were approved, the Commissioners conducted a series of discussion and voting sessions to reduce the slates of candidates to a single candidate each. The Commissioners conducted their final discussion and approved the recommended names, pending a final review. The Commission conducted a final review on the individual candidates to discern if any unfavorable information was missed during previous background research. The review results were presented to the Commissioners in a follow-on meeting and, given no findings of significant detrimental information regarding the individuals, the Commissioners voted to approve the same recommended names that were identified in the early May meeting.

Base Name Recommendations

FORT MOORE

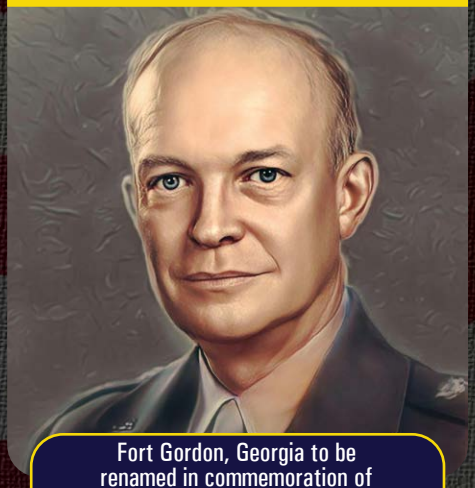


Fort Benning, Georgia to be renamed in commemoration of LTG Hal Moore and Julia Moore

FORT LIBERTY

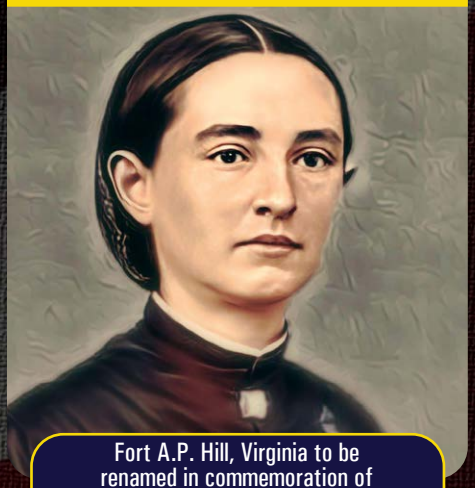
Fort Bragg, North Carolina to be renamed in commemoration of the American value of Liberty

FORT EISENHOWER



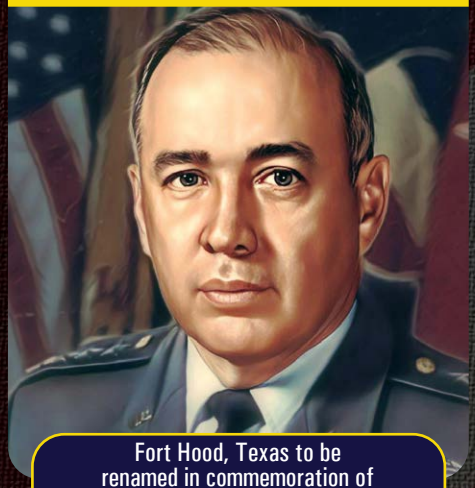
Fort Gordon, Georgia to be renamed in commemoration of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

FORT WALKER



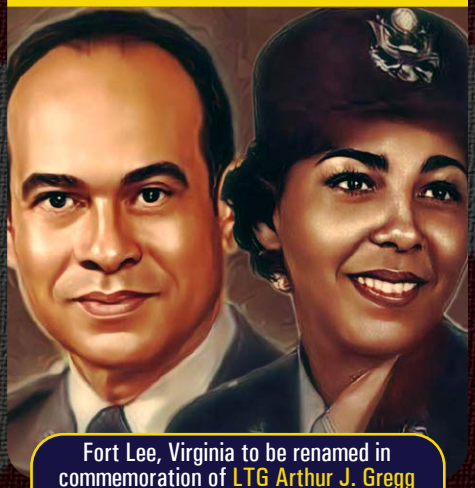
Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia to be renamed in commemoration of Dr. Mary Edwards Walker

FORT CAVAZOS



Fort Hood, Texas to be renamed in commemoration of GEN Richard E. Cavazos

FORT GREGG-ADAMS

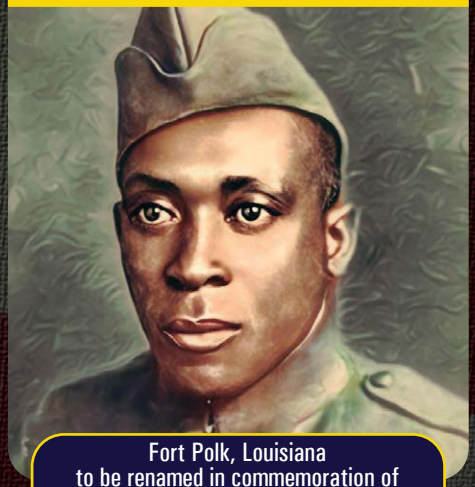


Fort Lee, Virginia to be renamed in commemoration of LTG Arthur J. Gregg and LTC Charity Adams

FORT BARFOOT

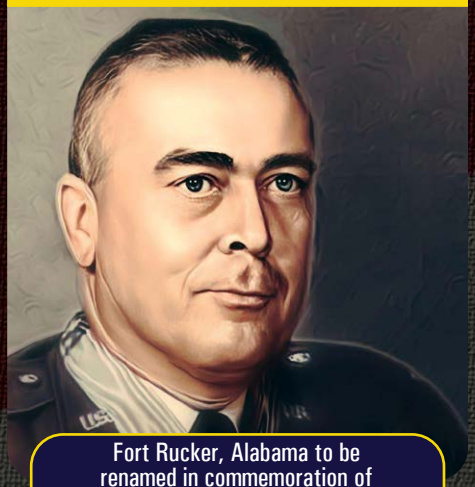
Fort Pickett, Virginia to be renamed in commemoration of T/SGT Van T. Barfoot

FORT JOHNSON



Fort Polk, Louisiana to be renamed in commemoration of SGT William Henry Johnson

FORT NOVOSEL



Fort Rucker, Alabama to be renamed in commemoration of CW4 Michael J. Novosel Sr.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

During many conversations within the Commission, with installation personnel, civic leaders, and communities, we sought to find names that would be inspirational to the Soldiers and Civilians who serve on our Army posts, and to the communities who support them.

We realized quickly that we had more heroes than we did bases to name. And we were overwhelmed with the greatness of the American Soldier – from those who gave their entire adult lives to the Army, to those who sacrificed themselves in valorous acts.

We were reminded that courage has no boundaries by categories of race, color, gender, religion, or creed. From privates to generals, we found hundreds of military members who exemplified the core values of the Army.

As we visited bases, we were touched by the contributions of the Soldiers' families and community groups who support them. They work faithfully and tirelessly alongside our military members.

Our goal was to inspire today's Soldiers and the local communities with names or values that have meaning. We wanted names and values that underpin the core responsibility of the military, to defend the Constitution of the United States.

We wanted names and values that evoke confidence in all who serve. Confidence that by emulating those whose names are on the installations, we too can rise to every challenge, overcome every obstacle, achieve excellence, and, if necessary, sacrifice our lives for this country and her people.

The names that we are recommending embody the best of the U.S. Army and America.

Michelle J. Howard

MICHELLE J. HOWARD
ADMIRAL, U.S. NAVY, RETIRED
CHAIR, THE NAMING COMMISSION

Original Naming

The Army established then Camp Benning in 1918 to initially provide basic training for units preparing to deploy to fight in World War I. The installation was named after Henry L. Benning, a lawyer, ardent secessionist, bitter opponent of abolition, and senior officer in the Confederate Army. He is on record as saying that he would rather be stricken with illness and starvation than see slaves liberated and given equality as citizens. As the commander of the Benning Brigade, he fought in many of the battles throughout the war. Heartbroken over the Confederacy's defeat, he was one of the last officers to lead his men to the surrender ceremony in 1865.

Why These Candidates

Throughout the nation – and indeed, throughout much of the world – Fort Benning is synonymous with the United States Infantry. Since its creation in the First World War, Fort Benning has trained Americans to become the world's best land Soldiers, capable of winning any ground, by any means, anywhere on the planet. It is home to the men and women who train and maintain these skills, the facilities that keep this infantry great, and the families that support these Soldiers in their service.

Given Fort Benning's deep and enduring ties to this tradition, 12 candidates for renaming represent the many kinds of courageous Soldiers that have made and maintained our nation's exceptional infantry forces. Many have a personal connection to Fort Benning. Six were awarded the Medal of Honor. All are united by careers of selfless service to our nation and its ideals, regardless of their rank or mission.

Infantry service inherently starts with the individual Soldier, testing them in both the tactics they have mastered and the hardships they will endure to ensure the success of their mission. Three individual infantrymen from World War II pay tribute to these traditions. Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Ernest Childers (then a second lieutenant) and Private (PVT) Barney Hajiro both displayed exemplary tactics, skill and personal valor fighting in the European theater. They repeatedly risked their lives to accomplish their task and protect their peers. PVT Rodger Young matched their valor and tactical mastery while fighting in the Pacific, and he made the supreme sacrifice for the safety of his fellow Soldiers. All three received the Medal of Honor for their actions. And all three represent the diverse kinds of servicemen that have long made our Army great by their commitment to their mission and fellow Soldiers and by their valor on the battlefield.

The infantry also requires on-the-ground leadership to guide its forces and ensure the success of the mission, wherever battles may occur. MG James Rudder, Colonel (COL) Ralph Puckett, and Lieutenant General (LTG) Hal Moore served in three separate wars. But each of them commanded vastly outnumbered units fighting on the enemy's own ground. Each of them successfully achieved their missions, relying on combinations of leadership, tactics, strategy, and inspirational valor to do so. Julia Moore is included alongside her husband for her initiatives to support the families of Soldiers killed or wounded in action; as a pair, Hal and Julia Moore represent the incredible faith and fortitude of the military families that support the Army and its Soldiers. The service of MG James Rudder and COL Ralph Puckett also pays homage to the Army Rangers' deep and enduring ties to the installation – Rudder led Rangers to one of their most iconic moments at Pointe du Hoc on D-Day, and Puckett earned the Medal of Honor for defensive actions that saved his Soldiers and sustained their objective in Korea.

A great infantry also requires great leadership, and two other candidates represent the many general officers who have devoted their lives to the Army and assumed the responsibilities of large-scale command. Though they lived and rose a half century apart, General of the Army Omar Bradley, General of the Army George Marshall, and General (GEN) Colin Powell recognized the great trust placed upon them as they commanded the nation's Soldiers, and each upheld that honor with the strictest fidelity to their duty and to the welfare of American troops. Through their personal examples and their strategic mastery, Bradley, Marshall, and Powell have remained iconic figures of military leadership with long records of success.

Finally, perhaps no greater stregnth exists in our Army than the commitments that Soldiers make to their fellow servicemen. As articulated by the Soldier's Creed to "never leave a fallen comrade," American Soldiers assume the gravest responsibilities to support each other in life and death situations. Half a century and half a world apart, both Corporal (CPL) Mitchell Red Cloud and Sergeant First Class (SFC) Alwyn Cashe epitomized this tradition through their actions. CPL Red Cloud assumed a defensive position against overwhelming forces in Korea with virtually no chance of survival, braving enemy fire so that his unit might retreat. Likewise, SFC Cashe sacrificed his own safety in Iraq to save the lives of others, showing commitment to rescuing his fellow Soldiers, even at the cost of his own life.

Selected Candidates

LTG Hal Moore and Julia Moore

The Commission recommends Fort Benning be changed to Fort Moore after LTG Harold Moore, Jr. and Mrs. Julia Moore.

During the middle decades of the twentieth century, the U.S. Army brought Hal and Julia Moore, and the rest of their family, across the country and around the world. Over the course of his 32-year career from 1945 to 1977, Hal Moore served a combined nine years internationally with assignments in Japan, Korea, Norway, Vietnam, and Korea once again. While stateside, Moore was stationed in North Carolina, New York, Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, three times in Virginia, three times in Georgia, and four times in Washington, D.C. For all but the first three of his 22 assignments, Hal was married to his wife, Julia, and together they raised, supported, and frequently moved their growing family to facilitate his service. Their story is representative of millions of other military families throughout our history, who have often endured many travels and movements, putting the nation's needs ahead of their personal preferences.

If it's a truism that families serve right alongside their service members, the Moore family lived that experience to the fullest; their stories exceptionally exemplify the service of modern military families. As a Soldier, Hal served in a wide array of assignments to include parachute testing, teaching at West Point, serving as a staff officer, studying in military colleges, and training troops for battle and leading them within it. As his partner in life and love, Julia made those assignments possible by supporting their family and five children (two of their sons became career Army officers), sometimes by herself and always in accordance with the demands of Hal's service.

Similarly, in their most dire moments, Hal and Julia felt the pain and loss of war both together and apart. Deployed to Vietnam in 1965 as the commander of an air mobile battalion recently reorganized as the 1st Battalion of the 7th Cavalry Regiment, Moore led his men into action in the Ia Drang valley. The resulting battle was the first major engagement between U.S. and North Vietnamese Soldiers of the Vietnam War, and demonstrated how devastating it would become. Meanwhile, the men's families were required by policy at that time to move off post while the Soldiers served overseas.

FORT MOORE

Fort Benning, Georgia to be renamed in commemoration of LTG Hal Moore and Julia Moore

On the battlefield, Hal Moore and his men confronted what he later called a "depressing, hellish place, where death was our constant companion." The enemy outnumbered Moore's forces by a large factor, at times surrounding them in an area barely bigger than their landing zone. For three days, Moore led a defense on the ground that combined prescient strategy with excellent tactics, and resulted in a secure position and repulse of the enemy. The battle had a high cost – overall, 79 Soldiers under Moore's command were killed and 121 wounded in less than 72 hours. Though Moore's skill as a commander undoubtedly reduced the losses amongst his men, the deaths were devastating nonetheless.

On the home front, Julia and the families of many other Soldiers waited around Fort Benning – and the nation – in recently relocated households, dreading the news that might arrive. Compounding the Army policy that sent families off post was the policy for news of death or injury to be sent by telegram, delivered by taxi drivers unprepared to relay such information. Faced with this crisis, Julia decided to accompany cabbies to deliver notices and give compassionate condolences. She also attended the funerals of the men in her husband's command who had been killed. Her complaints to the Pentagon led to the creation of casualty notification

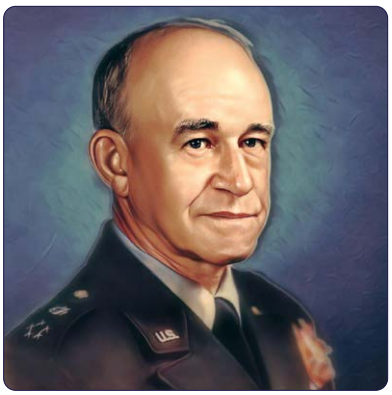
teams (as well as survivor support networks) that still carry out this difficult task today.

In the wake of Vietnam, Hal and Julia continued to make significant contributions to the Army and support military families. As a general officer, Hal oversaw and led the post-war transition to the all-volunteer armed forces the U.S. has maintained ever since. He also worked to stem racial strife and reduce drug abuse amongst his Soldiers, and directed advancements in recruitment and training policies when he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Army Personnel. Julia worked with the American Red Cross, and advocated for continued support for military families, including childcare and quality-of-life opportunities and initiatives relied on and refined upon by families to this day.

Hal and Julia Moore's service to the Army and commitment to military families serves as an inspiration and example for all. The Moore story also represents generational service, which is a common trend in the modern day all-volunteer military. As the United States continues to maintain its forces and respond to crises around the world, many other military families will inevitably serve in ways that reflect the legacy of Hal and Julia Moore, continuing their traditions with the troops of tomorrow.

Other Renaming Candidates

General of the Army Omar Bradley

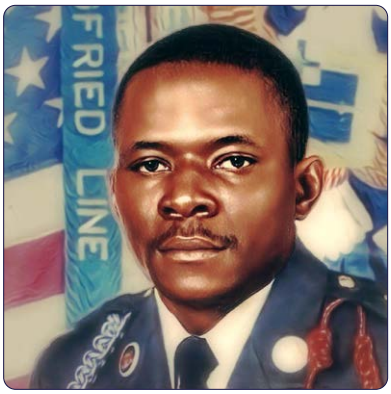


Born in Missouri in 1893, Omar Bradley graduated from West Point in 1915. He is one of 10 servicemen ever to be promoted to the five-star rank. Bradley left active military service in 1953 and continued his public work on commissions and business boards and continued to advise the government on intelligence matters, military affairs, and foreign affairs.

Bradley served on the U.S.-Mexican border before World War I and twice taught at West Point during the interwar years. He commanded the Army Infantry School from 1941 to 1942. During World War II, he successfully commanded at the division, corps, army, and army group levels across North Africa, Italy, and France. In each case, Bradley successfully harnessed strategy and tactics to further the cause, meeting with ever expanding success and having ever greater impact as he rose in rank. Post-war, he headed the Veterans Administration and helped successfully implement the GI Bill of Rights, while also expanding and modernizing the role of the VA. He became Chief of Staff of the Army in 1948 and was the first Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1949 to 1953.

Bradley's story represents a lifetime of service with 38 years active military service and another 27 years of public service. His leadership at several echelons of command in World War II helped defeat fascism. Additionally, he played a central role in creating and directing the current national defense system.

SFC Alwyn Cashe



Born in Florida in July 1970, Alwyn Cashe enlisted in the Army after graduating from high school in 1988. He served in numerous assignments during his career, including as a drill sergeant at Fort Benning, overseas stations in Korea and Germany, and deployments in support of the 1991 Gulf War, Kosovo, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

In October 2005, when Cashe was serving in Iraq, his Bradley Fighting Vehicle struck a roadside improvised explosive device. Serving as gunner on the vehicle at the time, Cashe was wounded but also able to exit the vehicle. Knowing that other Soldiers were still trapped inside, Cashe ignored his wounds and repeatedly re-entered the fiery vehicle to help evacuate his fellow Soldiers, despite the fact that his uniform was soaked in fuel. Ultimately, he saved the lives of six Soldiers trapped in the flames but suffered severe burns over three-fourths of his body as a result. He succumbed to his injuries on November 8, 2005.

He initially received the Silver Star for his actions. This award was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 2021. SFC Cashe's selfless sacrifice saved the lives of his comrades and was in keeping with the highest ideals of the Army values. He chose danger and injury to himself for the safety and security of others.

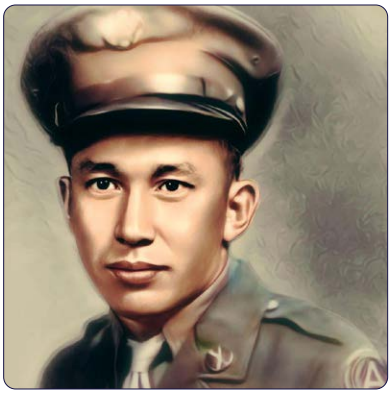
LTC Ernest Childers

A Muscogee (Creek) Native American, born in Oklahoma, 1918, Ernest Childers enlisted in the Oklahoma National Guard in 1937. He served with the 45th Infantry Division in Italy during World War II, and received a battlefield commission in 1943. Childers remained in the Army after the war for two more decades, and eventually retired in 1965 as a lieutenant colonel.

In September 1943, Second Lieutenant (2LT) Childers led a squad in an attack on heavily defended German positions near the town of Oliveto, Italy that had blocked the Allied advance. Early in the action, he broke a bone in his foot that limited his mobility and was unable to be treated due to the company's medical position being shelled. Childers pressed on and moved out ahead of his men, killing several snipers in a nearby house after drawing fire to determine their location. He continued to advance and eliminated two separate machine gun positions, throwing rocks to simulate hand grenades to frighten German troops into leaving their emplacements. By the end of the fight, Childers had secured every position and killed or captured every enemy soldier. All with a broken foot and 60 pounds of gear.

Childers' actions are an example of exceptional leadership, initiative, calmness under fire and conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Native American to receive the Medal of Honor in World War II, and he served the nation in two more wars.

PVT Barney Hajiro



Born in the territory of Hawaii in 1916, Barney Hajiro was drafted into the Army in 1942. Initially assigned to an engineer battalion, Hajiro instead volunteered to serve in the all-Nisei 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team in 1943. The unit deployed to Europe in 1944.

In October 1944, Hajiro's regiment was engaged near Bruyères and Biffontaine in eastern France. Over the next 10 days, Hajiro repeatedly distinguished himself in battle. He exposed himself to enemy fire during an Allied attack, drawing fire away from his fellow Soldiers before attacking the position himself and killing two snipers. He and another Soldier ambushed an enemy armored patrol, camouflaging themselves and executing the operation so successfully that they killed two enemy soldiers and captured 16 more. Lastly, he participated in the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" charging single-handedly towards two German machine gun emplacements, destroying both, and securing the position.

He was later wounded and subsequently medically discharged. Hajiro initially received the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions; this award was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 2000.

Hajiro represents the highest ideals of endurance, commitment, resilience, and camaraderie to which any Soldier should aspire. Time and again, he seized the initiative during perilous fights, engaging the enemy, ensuring the safety of his fellow Soldiers, and enabling the success of the mission.

General of the Army George Marshall

Born in 1880 in Pennsylvania, George Marshall graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1901 and was commissioned in the Army in 1902. He retired in 1945 as General of the Army, one of 10 men to ever hold the five-star rank.

During World War I, Marshall achieved recognition and promotion for his staff work in key battles – Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonnes. As the assistant commandant of the Infantry School, he single-handedly overhauled the curriculum in what became known as the "Marshall Revolution." By 1939, Marshall had risen to U.S. Army Chief of Staff, and was responsible for the operation of the U.S. Army during its global prosecution of World War II. After retiring from the Army in 1945, Marshall served as Secretary of State (1947-1949) and Secretary of Defense (1950-1951). He was also a key leader in the development of the European Recovery Program (ERP), commonly referred to as the Marshall Plan, which helped revitalize an economically devastated Europe.

GEN Marshall dedicated his life to serving the nation,

rising through the ranks from second lieutenant to General of the Army. One of the most influential leaders in the U.S. Army, Marshall was both the "architect of victory" and the "architect of peace" during and after World War II.

GEN Colin Powell

Colin Powell was born in New York in 1937. He joined the ROTC program while attending City College of New York, graduated in 1958, and rose to the rank of general during his 35 years of service.

GEN Powell served in various command and staff positions. He served two tours in Vietnam, commanded the 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and was the junior military assistant to two Deputy Secretaries of Defense.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1979, he served as the assistant commander of the 4th Infantry Division before becoming senior military assistant to the Secretary of Defense. In 1986, he took command of V Corps in Germany as a lieutenant general and subsequently served as the National Security Advisor from 1987 to 1989. Powell was promoted to general in 1989 and served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff until his retirement in 1993. In this position, he oversaw the war against Iraq (Operation Desert Storm) in 1991. He later served as Secretary of State from 2001 to 2005.

General Powell's lifelong dedication to service reflects the highest ideals of the Army's values. His example is one to which all Soldiers should aspire.

COL Ralph Puckett, Jr.

Born in 1926 in Georgia, Ralph Puckett graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1949.

In 1950, Puckett commanded the 8th Ranger Infantry Company in Korea and was severely wounded. He remained in the Army and later commanded the 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry, 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam, 1967. He retired as a colonel in 1971.

While defending a hill in Korea over the course of a night in November 1950, Puckett's unit of 51 men was repeatedly attacked by large numbers of Chinese infantry forces. While leading the defense against at least six waves of enemy attackers, Puckett repeatedly exposed himself to hostile fire. He was wounded several times as he rallied his outnumbered Soldiers throughout the night, maintaining their position, and calling in artillery strikes. Puckett's actions are credited with inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy forces and courageously leading his men against a greatly larger opponent. Initially awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, this was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 2021.

By placing the safety of his fellow Soldiers above his own, Ralph Puckett is an example of extraordinary heroism, superb leadership, and devotion to duty.

CPL Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.

Born a member of the Ho-Chunk Nation in Wisconsin in 1924, Mitchell Red Cloud left high school to join the U.S. Marine Corps in World War II. He fought on Guadalcanal in 1942 and on Okinawa in 1945, reaching the rank of sergeant in the USMC. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1948 at the rank of corporal and was assigned to occupation duty in Japan.

CPL Red Cloud and his unit of the 19th Infantry were among the first U.S. forces deployed to Korea in response to North Korea's invasion of the south in June 1950. He participated in the desperate defense of the Pusan Perimeter and later pursued enemy forces north towards the Chinese border. On November 5, 1950, Red Cloud was at a sentry post when Chinese troops attacked his company. He alerted his comrades to the attack and delivered devastating point-blank automatic rifle fire that stopped the enemy. Wounded, he refused evacuation, continuing to engage the attackers. When he could no longer support himself, he wrapped an arm around a tree and continued firing until he was killed. His sacrifice and fearless defense gave his company time to regroup, establish lines, and keep from being overrun. Fellow Soldiers later found his

body surrounded by dead Chinese soldiers. He posthumously received the Medal of Honor in April 1951.

Red Cloud's heroic acts stopped the enemy from overtaking his company's position and potentially killing or capturing them all. His courage and gallant self-sacrifice reflected the highest credit upon himself and the U.S. Army.

MG James Rudder

Born in Texas in 1910, James Rudder graduated from the Texas A&M University Corps of Cadets in 1932, receiving a reserve commission. In World War II, Rudder commanded the 2nd Ranger Infantry Battalion during the D-Day landings. Rudder remained in the Army Reserve after the war, reaching the major general rank before retiring in 1957.

On D-Day in Normandy,1944, Rudder led the 2nd Ranger Infantry Battalion in landings as they assaulted Pointe du Hoc, a key piece of terrain overlooking the landing beaches. In the heavy fire of the first hours of the fighting, Rudder's battalion climbed 100-foot cliffs to reach the site of a suspected German artillery battery. They subsequently found five German guns and destroyed them. Over the next 48 hours, they established a defense of the promontory, repelling several German counterattacks. In subsequent fighting, Rudder's unit helped protect the Allied beachhead, while also later fighting in the Battle of the Bulge.

Rudder's service at D-Day demonstrates leadership with distinction under the most difficult conditions. Throughout his career, Rudder demonstrated consistent leadership and commitment to the Army and the United States.

PVT Rodger Young

Born in Ohio, 1918, Rodger Young was injured in high school and suffered severe hearing loss that made him almost deaf. Nevertheless, he enlisted in the Ohio National Guard in 1939. His unit was activated in 1940; he was promoted to sergeant and made a squad leader. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Young's unit was deployed to Fiji and then to the Solomon Islands.

Naming Commission Vice Chair BG (retired) Ty Seidule is shown commemorative pavers that are part of the Ranger Memorial at Fort Benning – some of which include the names of Confederate soldiers – during a visit by the Commission to the installation on July 27, 2021.

Concerned about his ability to effectively lead his troops due to his hearing issues and worsening vision, Young asked for a demotion to private. After a medical assessment, Young's request was granted. In July 1943, Young's platoon was tasked to reconnoiter an area near a village on New Georgia in the Solomon Islands. While moving back to their lines, they were pinned down by heavy fire from a Japanese machine gun approximately 75 yards away on higher ground. Wounded in the initial fire, he continued towards the pillbox firing his rifle, covering his fellow Soldiers while his platoon was ordered to withdraw. Wounded a second time, Young continued his advance, killing several enemy soldiers and drawing enemy fire away from his platoon. As he began throwing grenades into the pillbox, Young was wounded a third time and succumbed to his injuries.

Young was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions. His determination to serve despite his disability, his voluntary demotion for the good of his unit, and his heroic and selfless actions on behalf of his fellow Soldiers epitomize the ideals that should motivate all Soldiers.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Benning be changed to Fort Moore and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Welcome to Fort Benning" marquee to the "Welcome to Fort Moore" marquee.

The Commission recommends that the Army remove the name of COL John S. Mosby (CSA) from display both on the Ranger Memorial, and from display in the Ranger Hall of Honor in the Infantry Museum, both at the Maneuver Center of Excellence in Georgia, presently known as Fort Benning.

The Commission recommends that the Army remove the names of all Confederates from paver stones on the Ranger Memorial Walk leading to the Ranger Memorial (including but not limited to William Quantrill, George Bowman, and Jackson Bowman) at the Maneuver Center of Excellence in Georgia, presently known as Fort Benning.

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.

The Commission recommends the base modify its existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the base comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the base.

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

The Commission recommends that the Army and its bases as warranted revise internal processes with respect to interactions with Ranger-associated non-federal entities to ensure that it is compliant with Section 1749 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

Cost

As of January 25, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $4,928,574.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Original Naming

The Army established what was then called Camp Bragg in 1918 as an artillery training ground and as part of the rapid expansion of America's military for World War I. It was named after Braxton Bragg, a slave owning plantation owner and senior Confederate Army officer. He is considered one of the worst generals of the Civil War; most of the battles he was involved in ended in defeat and resulted in tremendous losses for the Confederate Army; highly consequential to the ultimate defeat of the Confederacy. Bragg was temperamental, a harsh disciplinarian, and widely disliked in the pre-Civil War U.S. Army and within the Confederate Army by peers and subordinates alike throughout his career.

Why These Candidates

Fort Bragg's mission statement is admirably direct, and its national service is unquestionably effective: the base "equips, trains, rapidly deploys, and sustains full spectrum forces supporting combatant commanders from a community of excellence where Soldiers, families and civilians thrive." Throughout its history, the fort's fidelity to this mission has remained absolute: with every action taken throughout each day and throughout the world, the base's Soldiers and communities support exceptional fighting units with long, proud, and prominent histories of service.

Premier among these units are the Airborne and Special Operations Forces, Army creations of the twentieth century that have supported the United States with great valor and dedication in war and peace. The 11 candidates that follow highlight those traditions of service. Coming from around the nation and serving across the globe, their actions speak to the countlessly courageous commitments made by the base's Soldiers throughout its history. Seven were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions. And all lived lives of service and sacrifice that speak to the highest qualities of military commitment.

At its core, Airborne and Special Operations Forces start with the warriors who fight for our nation by persistently placing the mission over their personal interest. Three candidates from three separate wars represent the indispensable service that Airborne and Special Forces have given our nation. In World War II, First Lieutenant (1LT) Vernon Baker combined tactics and tenacity to assault and secure a previously impervious strong point, leading to the success of his mission and the security of his unit. In Korea, CPL Rodolfo Hernandez fearlessly fought off multiple waves of enemy assaults by every means available to protect his fellow Soldiers and hold their position. In addition to this valor, his years-long story of recovery and resilience from his wounds further evokes the warrior ethos. And in Vietnam, Staff Sergeant (SSG) Félix Conde-Falcón displayed tremendous courage and determination as he cleared four separate enemy positions in defense of his men. He made the supreme sacrifice while clearing the fifth.

Great forces also require great leadership, and four candidates speak to such service. GEN Matthew Ridgway and LTG James Gavin were instrumental in the creation of the 82nd Airborne Division and XVIII Airborne Corps in World War II. Through a combination of strategic vision and tactical development, both men led forces that helped turn the tide of war and change the character of warfare. GEN Roscoe Robinson, Jr. rose through the ranks and broke barriers over a career spanning five different periods of Airborne service and culminated in his command of the 82nd Airborne Division. And GEN Colin Powell's career throughout the Army remains synonymous with excellence in every aspect, including his service at Fort Bragg's Army Special Warfare Center.

Finally, perhaps no greater strength exists in our military tradition than the commitments Soldiers make to their fellow servicemen. Special Forces and Airborne Soldiers uphold their creed to "never leave a fallen comrade" to the fullest. Four candidates attest to the sacrifices made in such service. During the Vietnam War, Master Sergeant (MSG) Roy Benavidez, who had already taught himself to walk again after an injury from his first tour of duty in Vietnam, was a Special Forces Soldier on his second tour of duty in Vietnam when he volunteered to support allied forces under attack. He sustained 37 wounds over the six hours of combat to rescue them. COL Robert Howard was likewise on a Special Operations rescue mission when his unit came under attack. Refusing to yield to his wounds, for three hours he crawled throughout his position to administer first aid, rally his unit, and defeat a superior sized force. And MSG Gary Gordon and SFC Randall Shughart's actions epitomize selfless sacrifice for others. Seeing fellow Soldiers in danger, they repeatedly requested the opportunity to provide aid, ultimately sacrificing their lives for the safety of others.

Ultimately, all these Soldiers fought in an Army established to provide for the common defense and to secure the blessings of liberty, and that value was also considered as a namesake. The value of liberty is a uniting factor throughout our Army's history. In its greatest fights, the Army and its Soldiers have risked their lives for the defense of liberty so it may flourish, and all Soldiers should aspire to emulating that tradition.

Selected Candidate

Liberty

The Commission recommends Fort Bragg be changed to Fort Liberty after one of America's core values.

Perhaps no value has proved more essential to the United States of America and the history of its military than Liberty. Our Army was founded to achieve the ideal of liberty. In the American Revolution, patriots fought for the liberty to direct their lives, pursue their happiness, and determine their futures through representative democracy. When they created a standing military to provide for the common defense, they did so in order to secure the blessings of liberty. Encompassing more than simple freedom of action, movement, or commerce, our founders conceived of liberty as a force central to realizing full human promise.

Our nation was reborn through our Army's battles for liberty. In the American Civil War, the United States Army fought for the freedom of four million men, women, and children. The United States government resolved itself towards creating a new birth of freedom nationwide. Americans expanded the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, grounded in liberty, to every person born in the United States. The right to self-determination through voting was provided to every man (and eventually every woman, following their decades of advocacy in the Suffrage Movement). And slavery and involuntary servitude were prohibited forevermore, with our government and its military committed to enforcing those acts.

Our nation was empowered through our Army's commitment to liberty. In World War II, Americans fought for liberty against the forces of fascism. Together with their allies, American armies directly liberated Western Europe, the Pacific islands, and parts of South and Southeast Asia. Moreover, the American people supported the fight against fascism throughout the world, accomplishing manufacturing miracles at home and arming allies abroad. In that global conflict, our nation became the arsenal of democracy. And when the United States advocated a world order based on self-determination in the Postwar Era, the Army was often on the front lines of that fight, seeking to foster liberty and democracy against tyranny and empire.

In the twenty-first century, liberty remains the central tenet of America and its Army. Liberty graces our currency and our landmarks, and is essential to our founding documents. Liberty unites our varied politics – although different Americans have always held different ideas about how to best secure the blessings of liberty to the citizenry, they have always agreed that the enjoyment, enlargement, and endorsement of liberty is paramount to our national purpose. Liberty continues to unite the Army. It features on crests, centers the Divisional song of the storied 82nd Airborne, and anchors the motto of the equally heralded Army Special Forces.

"Where liberty dwells," Benjamin Franklin is rumored to have said, "there is my country." At the greatest moments of its history, the United States Army and its Soldiers have earned our nation's liberty, secured it for all Americans, and expanded it internationally. Fort Liberty symbolizes the U.S. Army's defense of liberty for almost 250 years within our nation and throughout the world.

Other Renaming Candidates

1LT Vernon Baker

Born in Wyoming in 1919, Vernon Baker enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1941. He was assigned to the 92nd Infantry Division as an infantryman and graduated from Officer Candidate School in 1943. In April 1945, he was leading an infan-

try platoon in northern Italy. When his platoon was ordered to assault a German mountain stronghold around an Italian castle that had repulsed several prior assaults, Baker led the advance. Using stealth and strategy throughout the course of the operation, he personally silenced three enemy machine guns, an observation post, and a dugout. After mortars and shelling killed over two-thirds of his men, Baker volunteered to help complete their evacuation by providing covering fire for the walking wounded to withdraw and tending to the needs of the men requiring assistance. Baker later volunteered to lead a second advance through a minefield. He received the Distinguished Service Cross (upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 1997) for his actions.

After World War II, Baker remained in the Army and served with the 11th Airborne Division in Korea. After the Army's integration, he commanded an Airborne company of white Soldiers. Baker retired from the Army in 1968 and worked for the Red Cross for two decades.

Vernon Baker represents the highest ideals of endurance, commitment, resilience, and valor to which any Soldier should aspire. His leadership of his men and his personal risk for their safety demonstrates qualities inspirational to all.

MSG Roy Benavidez

Born 1935 in Texas, Roy Benavidez enlisted in the Army National Guard in 1952 and joined the Regular Army in 1955. He spent the majority of career in the 82nd Airborne Division and in the Special Forces. Benavidez retired in 1976 as a master sergeant.

On his first tour of duty in Vietnam, Benavidez was severely injured by a landmine. Initially told he would never walk again, Benavidez undertook training regimens above and beyond his orders to regain mobility. After returning to Vietnam in 1968, Benavidez responded to a distress call from a small detachment that was under attack by a 1,000-Soldier strength enemy battalion. Arriving via helicopter with only a medical kit, he joined in a six-hour battle via a variety of assaults and defenses – including hand-to-hand combat. He was wounded 37 times. Thought to be dead after the battle, he signaled he was alive by spitting. For this action, he received the Distinguished Service Cross, which was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 1981.

Roy Benavidez represents the highest ideals of endurance, commitment, resilience, camaraderie, and valor that all Soldiers should aspire towards.

SSG Félix M. Conde-Falcón

Born on the island of Puerto Rico in 1938, Félix M. Conde-Falcón enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1963, trained in Texas, and was eventually assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division. He began a tour in Vietnam in 1968.

In April 1969, Félix Conde-Falcón was leading his platoon on a sweep operation in South Vietnam. They uncovered a series of fortifications that were later found to be an enemy battalion command post. Ordered to clear the positions following airstrikes, Conde-Falcón led his unit's assault on the complex. Constantly under hostile fire and relying on a combination of tactical skill and courageous actions, he cleared four enemy bunkers with a combination of hand grenades and machine-gun fire. In each case, he also relied on strategy and reconnaissance, finding weak spots in the enemy defenses to exploit with his attacks. He was shot and killed while assaulting a fifth bunker, falling within 10 meters of this final objective. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. In 2014, an NDAA-ordered review found that his actions were deserving of the Medal of Honor.

SSG Conde-Falcón demonstrated great tactical skill and acumen over the course of his fight. These skills, as well as his leadership and valor in assuming great risks for the success of the mission and the safety of his men, make him an exemplary serviceman and inspiration for any Soldier.

LTG James Gavin

Born in New York in 1907, James Gavin enlisted in the Army in 1924. He was admitted to West Point in 1925 and graduated in 1929. During World War II, he served in and commanded the 82nd Air-

borne Division. After the war, he promoted racial integration in the Army and rose to lieutenant general before retiring in 1958. He later served as Ambassador to France from 1961 to 1962.

A longtime student of military history, Gavin spent much of the 1930s studying technological advances in military strategy and tactics. During World War II, he volunteered to serve with the new Airborne infantry. He became a leader in the 82nd Airborne Division, personally training and leading his men both at home and abroad. In Europe, Gavin earned the nickname "the jumping General" for making four combat jumps, at Sicily, Normandy, Market Garden, and the Battle of the Bulge, and received two Distinguished Service Crosses. In 1944, he became commander of the 82nd Airborne Division. After the war ended, Gavin was an early leader in integrating the Army. He continued to look towards the future of airborne combat throughout the rest of his career.

Over three decades of service, LTG Gavin continually worked to modernize the Army and adapt to the changing realities of war. He combined personal valor with military study and tactical innovations, employing both courage and theory to the benefit of his units and the nation.

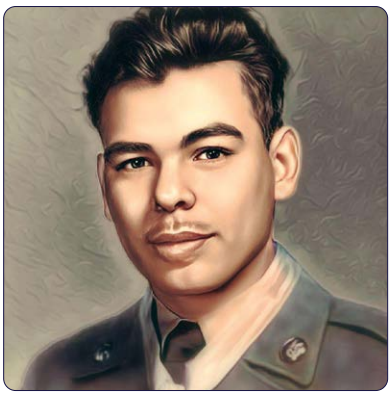
MSG Gary Gordon & SFC Randall Shughart

Gary Gordon was born in Maine in 1960 and joined the Army in 1978. Initially serving as a combat engineer, Gordon volunteered for the Special Forces, and was selected for Delta Force. Randall Shughart was born in Nebraska in 1958. He joined the Army in 1976 and became a Ranger. He was selected for Delta Force after returning to active service from the Army Reserve in 1983.

Both Gordon and Shughart deployed to Mogadishu, Somalia, as part of Task Force Ranger. In October 1993, a Black Hawk helicopter was shot down during a mission in the city, and there were no rescue personnel available, leaving the injured crew threatened by militia fighters. Gordon and Shughart, in another helicopter, repeatedly asked to be inserted to help protect the downed crew. The two snipers received permission on their third request and made their way to the site. They extracted and assisted the injured helicopter pilot and set up a defensive position, and were subsequently killed defending him from overwhelming numbers of attacking Somali militia fighters and civilians.

Gordon and Shughart's actions exemplified the Army Warrior Ethos to which every Soldier aspires. They risked their own lives for the safety of their fellow servicemen, and made the supreme sacrifice to protect others. Both men posthumously received the Medal of Honor, becoming the first recipients since the end of the Vietnam War.

CPL Rodolfo Hernández



Born 1939 in California, Rodolfo Hernández enlisted in the Army at 17 in 1948 and volunteered for service as a paratrooper. He was deployed to Korea in 1950 as part of the 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

In May 1951, Hernández was part of a platoon defending a hill from Chinese forces. They came under heavy bombardment, followed by numerous frontal attacks. As many of his fellow Soldiers were forced to withdraw to seek more ammunition, Hernández remained in place to fight, despite suffering numerous grenade, bayonet, and bullet wounds. At times armed solely with a bayonet, Hernández continued his assault, killing at least six enemy attackers and holding the position long enough for his fellow Soldiers to resupply and retake the hill. Finally knocked unconscious by an explosion, Hernández was evacuated and initially thought to be dead. Entirely paralyzed from his wounds and unable to speak, Hernández endured a prolonged and difficult recovery over the next five years. He taught himself to walk, talk, and work again. He was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1952. Following his military service, Hernández worked for the Veterans Administration for the better part of three decades. He retired to Fayetteville, N.C.

Through his fighting spirit, unwavering dedication, and conspicuous heroism, Hernández demonstrated the highest levels of courage and a willingness to put the success of the mission and safety of others above his own life. His commitment to overcoming and navigating debilitating injuries further demonstrates the warrior ethos and pays testament to all Soldiers wounded in service of our nation.

COL Robert Howard

Born 1939 in Alabama, Robert Howard enlisted in the Army in 1956. He received a direct commission from master sergeant to first lieutenant in 1969. He retired as a colonel after 36 years of service in 1992.

Howard served five separate tours in Vietnam with the 101st Airborne Division, 5th Special Forces Group, and the highly-classified Military Assistance Command, Vietnam – Studies and Observations Group (MACV-SOG). As part of this service, he conducted covert operations in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. On December 30, 1968, then-SFC Howard was on a rescue mission in Cambodia with a special forces platoon that was ambushed by a large enemy force. Despite being wounded and unable to walk, for 3.5 hours Howard continuously exposed himself to enemy fire to administer first-aid to wounded comrades and organize a defensive perimeter. He crawled every inch of the way to do so. Howard was the last of his platoon evacuated by helicopter after the ordeal. For these actions, he received the Medal of Honor in 1971, on top of his Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, and eight Purple Hearts from tours in Vietnam.

After Vietnam, he continued serving in Army special operations and ranks among the highest decorated Soldiers of all time. After retiring from the Army in 1992, Howard worked for the Veterans Administration until 2006. He traveled to Iraq several times to visit active duty troops.

Howard exemplifies the service and valor of the U.S. Army's Airborne and Special Operations Soldiers. During both his career and retirement, he was a model of personal courage, dedication, leadership, and inspiration to all.

GEN Colin Powell

Colin Powell was born in New York in 1937. He joined the ROTC program while attending City College of New York, graduated in 1958, and rose to the rank of general during his 35 years of service.

GEN Powell served in various command and staff positions. He served two tours in Vietnam, commanded the 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, and was the junior military assistant to two Deputy Secretaries of Defense.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1979, he served as the assistant commander of the 4th Infantry Division before becoming senior military assistant to the Secretary of Defense. In 1986, he took command of V Corps in Germany as a lieutenant general and subsequently served as the National Security Advisor from 1987 to 1989. Powell was promoted to general in 1989 and served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff until his retirement in 1993. In this position, he oversaw the war against Iraq (Operation Desert Storm) in 1991. He later served as Secretary of State from 2001 to 2005.

GEN Powell's lifelong dedication to service reflects the highest ideals of the Army's values. His example is one to which all Soldiers should aspire.

GEN Matthew Ridgway

Born in Virginia, 1895, Matthew Ridgway was commissioned into the Army from West Point in 1917.

Over the course of his storied career, Ridgway served the United States in many roles and regions. Early in his service he was stationed in China, Nicaragua, and the Philippines. At the start of World War II, Ridgway worked in the War Plans Department. He subsequently helped form and train the 82nd Airborne Division, serving as its Commander from 1942 to 1944, followed by command of the XVIII Airborne Corps. Throughout the war, Ridgway's troops served with distinction in many of the greatest campaigns and battles; Ridgway himself helped plan the airborne component of the Normandy invasion.

In Korea, Ridgway served as commanding general of the Eighth Army from 1950 to 1951, where his leadership rallied a failing force and defeated Chinese assaults in battle after battle. His leadership stabilized the situation on the peninsula. Ridgway later served as Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, and Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, 1953 to 1955. His open rejection of Pres-

ident Eisenhower's nuclear weapon-heavy New Look national security strategy led to his retirement in 1955. After his service, Ridgway continued to advise the Government, including as part of the "wise men" during the Vietnam War.

Ridgway's story represents the highest ideals of valor and service to the nation to which all Soldiers should aspire. His leadership proved indispensable to the U.S. Army, and his actions provided an inspiration for his fellow Soldiers.

GEN Roscoe Robinson, Jr.

Born 1928 in Missouri, Roscoe Robinson, Jr., was commissioned into the Army from West Point in 1951. He retired in 1985.

Robinson's career in the Army demonstrated his commitment to service and his personal valor in equally outstanding amounts. After graduating from West Point, his first assignment was leading an all-black airborne infantry platoon. He deployed to Korea in 1952, where he served as a platoon leader and company commander. He was twice a battalion commander in Vietnam and twice awarded the Silver Star for valor in the field.

In the entirety of his career he served in airborne units five times, culminating this service as the commanding general of the 82nd Airborne Division. During this command, he oversaw integration of women into the division in 1978. Robinson was promoted to general in 1982, becoming the first African-American to hold this four-star rank in the U.S. Army. His final assignment was as the United States' Representative to the NATO Military Committee.

Roscoe Robinson's story represents the highest ideals of valor and long service to the nation to which all Soldiers should aspire. He broke barriers by excelling at every assignment he encountered, and led his troops with distinction, from the platoon to division level.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Bragg be changed to Fort Liberty and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Fort Bragg NCO Academy" to the "Fort Liberty NCO Academy."

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

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The Commission recommends the base to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Cost

As of March 5, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $6,374,230.

Fort Gordon, Georgia

Original Naming

The Army established then-Camp Gordon in 1941 as part of the rapid expansion of America's military.[5] It was named after John Brown Gordon, a slave owner, attorney, and senior officer in the Confederate States Army. While lacking in any military education or experience, he displayed remarkable leadership and tactical capabilities as one of the Confederate Army's most successful commanders. He rose from captain to lieutenant general during the war. Post-war, he was a staunch opponent of federal Reconstruction policies.

Why These Candidates

Throughout history, effective and efficient communication has persistently proved essential to maintaining military strength in war and peace. Militaries that can quickly and securely communicate amongst their many components project power in significant and substantial ways by coordinating actions and maintaining their missions. Militaries that fail to do so yield power and give the initiative to their better-trained and better-equipped adversaries.

As home of the U.S. Army's Signal Corps, Cyber Command, and Cyber Center of Excellence, Fort Gordon is the nation's premier center for training and operation of the complex communications that empower our military as it encounters our adversaries. The Soldiers who live and train at Fort Gordon continue long traditions of communications excellence that go back centuries in the past and anticipate the operating environment of the future. These 12 candidates for renaming represent the many kinds of courageous Soldiers that have fashioned and maintained our nation's communications capabilities and military excellence throughout our history. Five were awarded the Medal of Honor. And all served the United States with the skill and dedication that characterizes U.S. Army history.

The United States has relied on communications expertise in actions around the world, and several candidates speak to this excellence. LTG Emmett Paige served a career synonymous with the Signal Corps, and rose through the ranks from private to become one of our nation's foremost signals leaders. Conversely, Private First Class (PFC) Milton Lee served only briefly before making the supreme sacrifice for our nation, demonstrating the deepest devotion to his comrades and his cause. CPL Charles Chibitty evokes the great numbers of diverse Americans who have drawn on their heritage and knowledge to further the national interest. He turned his talents into communications advantages for the benefit of all American Soldiers.

Other candidates reflect the power that communications can confer. LTC John Aiso's commitment to language training and the Military Intelligence Service produced thousands of effective communicators that helped turn the tide of war. SFC William Bryant harnessed virtually every communications tactic and strategy that he could while leading an exceptional defense of his beleaguered unit; their endurance and his commendations attest to their effects. Captain (CPT) Humbert Versace's story of selfless sacrifice and extreme endurance while a prisoner of war confirms that confidentiality and communications go hand in hand. By refusing to give information to his captors, and clandestinely signaling his peers, Versace inspired his fellow prisoners and upheld the highest fidelity to our nation and his oath.

Fort Gordon also has enduring legacies beyond its decades of Signal Corps and Cyber Command service. In both World Wars, different bases named Camp Gordon trained citizen-Soldiers for the dangers of deployment in defense of democracy.[6] CPL Freddie Stowers and MSG Jose Lopez both speak to this tradition, and represent the valorous service of the millions of enlisted men who trained at posts like Fort Gordon. CPL Stowers rallied others and led them to victory but sacrificed his own life in the process, while MSG Lopez exemplified single-handed valor and survived his battles. But both men's valor in battle and fights for freedom at home and abroad exemplify the struggles of their generations. In Iraq, CPT Kimberly Hampton demonstrated continued courage and commitment while supporting ground forces under heavy fire. And throughout the world, GEN Dwight Eisenhower's extensive military experience as a combined and allied commander, and as a U.S. President symbolizes the professionalism, excellence, and joint nature of the base's mission. Fort Gordon was also where he issued his farewell to the Armed Forces of the United States upon departing the Presidency and retiring from national service in 1961.

Lastly, two candidates address the legacy of John Gordon himself, who committed his career to white supremacy, never served in the U.S. Army, and led Ku Klux Klan efforts to undermine the government and terrorize African-Americans. During Gordon's own time, LTC Alexander Augusta countered the Confederacy by serving with distinction in the U.S. Army and combating racial injustices. And in more recent years, CSM Mildred Kelly defied derogatory stereotypes and demonstrated superior leadership in all situations to impact the lives of her fellow Soldiers. Both testify to the strength that America's diversity has always provided.

Selected Candidate

General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower

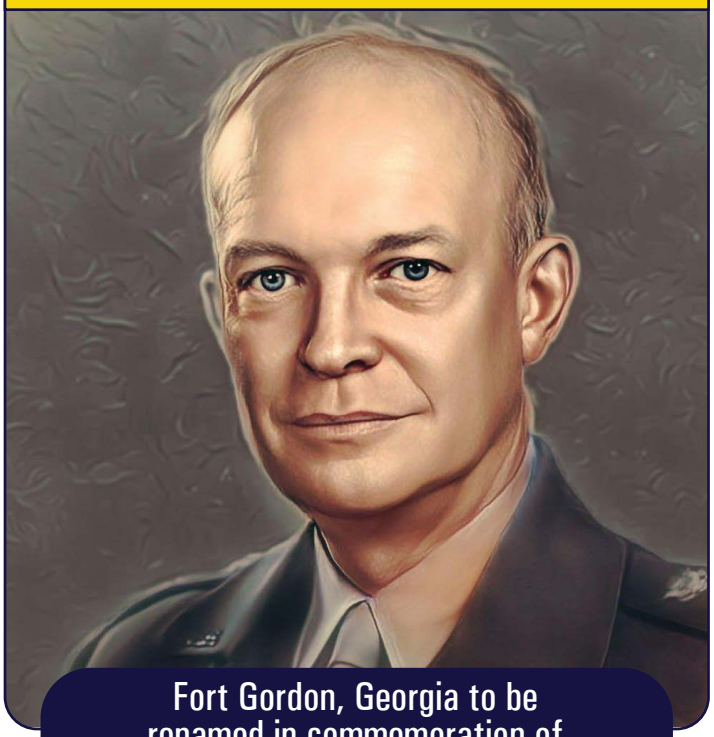
The Commission recommends Fort Gordon be changed to Fort Eisenhower after General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower.

Dwight D. Eisenhower is exemplary amongst his generation in both senses of the word. On the one hand, his story is representative: most Americans from his generation also were workers and witnesses to America's rise from a nineteenth-century nation still closing its western frontier to a twentieth-century superpower advocating for democracy throughout the world. Yet on the other hand, it is exceptional: few Americans ever played more numerous or central roles in that process than Eisenhower himself.

National service characterized Eisenhower's career from the moment he entered West Point as a cadet in 1911. Commissioned in 1915, he trained tank crews for service in World War I, and soon thereafter participated in a cross-country automobile expedition across the United States. During the 1920s, he served at the Panama Canal, attended the Command and General Staff College and the Army War College, and worked as a staff officer for many of the nation's leading generals. During the 1930s, he continued to rise in the military, working for Army Chief of Staff General Douglas MacArthur. Assigned to the Philippines towards the end of the decade and alarmed by the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia, Eisenhower spent much of this time – as one biographer put it – "preparing for the next war."

That preparation paid off. When that next war came, Eisenhower put all his professional development and diversity of experience to its best possible use, meteorically rising to meet the war's challenges with great military acumen and impressive diplomatic skill. At the outset of 1941, he held the rank of lieutenant colonel, and in February of 1943, was promoted to four-star general, jumping over a host of those more senior. Readying the nation for war as Assistant Chief of Staff for the War Plans Department and the subsequent New Operations Division, he next traveled to the United Kingdom, where he quickly became the U.S. Army's Commanding General in the European Theater of Operations. As the war progressed, Eisenhower was appointed Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces in North Africa and the Mediterranean, overseeing the liberation of North Africa and the invasions of Sicily and Italy. His wartime career culminated with his selection as Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces throughout Europe. In this role, Eisenhower led combined ground, air, and sea forces on D-day in the greatest amphibious landing in history, maintaining the assault throughout the subsequent year of fierce fighting. His combined forces liberated Western Europe and helped defeat Nazi Germany.

FORT EISENHOWER



Fort Gordon, Georgia to be renamed in commemoration of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

After the war, Eisenhower continued to shape the future of the Army and the world, serving as Military Governor of the U.S. Occupation Zone of Germany, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, and first Supreme Allied Commander Europe for NATO. Elected President of the United States in 1952 and re-elected in 1956, Eisenhower forged a moderate path that oversaw eight years of national prosperity at home and relative peace abroad in the emerging Cold War. Relying on his military experience and diplomatic skill, he strengthened American allies and avoided direct military confrontations. At the end of his presidency in 1961, he retired from public service – exactly 50 years after entering it at West Point.

Starting as a second lieutenant and rising all the way to commander-in-chief, Eisenhower's extensive, innovative, and effective military experience and leadership shaped our modern world. His career demonstrated superlative devotion to duty, executing those duties with an eye on history and personal experience adapted to new circumstances. He continues to be an example and inspiration for the present and future Soldiers of the Army he so faithfully served and decisively led.

Other Renaming Candidates

COL John Aiso

Born in California in 1909, John Aiso was drafted into the Army in 1941. During World War II, Aiso was initially assigned to laborious work in the motor pool. Upon getting a chance to join the Military Intelligence Service, he drew upon his strong academic background to help establish the Japanese language curriculum in the Military Intelligence Service Language School. Inheriting a very limited program, he grew the language staff to 150, and created and implemented a curriculum that was used to train more than 6,000 Japanese language speakers.

When victory in the Pacific was ensured, Aiso shifted his language curriculum towards preparing students for roles in the post-war occupation. He also served with American occupation forces in Japan during 1946 and 1947. The contributions of these thousands of Japanese linguists was critical to successful Army operations in the Pacific during the war and in the subsequent occupation of Japan.

Aiso demonstrated exceptional leadership and initiative in the field of communications. He defied discrimination on the home front and used his talents and heritage to assist the nation's causes in war and peace.

LTC Alexander Augusta

Born 1825 in Virginia to a free family, Alexander Augusta pursued a career in medicine from an early age. Denied admission to the University of Pennsylvania on racial grounds, he moved to Canada to attend school, where he received a degree in medicine in Toronto in 1856.

As the Civil War broke out in 1861, Augusta repeatedly offered his services to the U.S. Army. Following the Emancipation Proclamation, Augusta was commissioned into the U.S. Army as a major in 1863 and appointed head surgeon of the 7th U.S. Colored Infantry. A victim of racial bias, Augusta was transferred to different positions after white surgeons refused to serve under him.

After the war ended, he remained in federal service and was placed in charge of the Freedman's Hospital at Camp Barker in Washington, D.C. Augusta's activism while in uniform led to the desegregation of Washington, D.C. street cars and to securing equal pay for African-American Soldiers.

A lieutenant colonel at the end of the war, he was the highest-ranking African-American in the Army. After passing away in 1890, he became the first African-American officer buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Augusta faced discrimination throughout his career, but continued to place service over self. His example is in keeping with the highest ideals of the Army. His commitment to the safety and recovery of his fellow U.S. Soldiers, demands for equal treatment of all, and dedication to the cause of liberty are inspiring acts in keeping with the American traditions of service.

SFC William Bryant

Born in Georgia in 1933, William Bryant enlisted in the Army in 1953. Over the next 16 years he completed many of the Army's most arduous training including the U.S. Army Ranger School and the Special Forces Qualification Course. In 1969, he was serving in Vietnam as part of the 5th Special Forces group, leading missions of South Vietnamese forces on counterinsurgency missions against enemy units.

In March 1969, SFC Bryant was leading a company of South Vietnamese Civilian Irregular Defense Group troops on a patrol in enemy territory when his battalion and base camp came under attack by three North Vietnamese regiments. Over the next 34 hours, Bryant led a courageous defense, moving throughout his company's position and maintaining its security, supplies, and resolve. He directed fire missions, distributed ammunition, and assisted the wounded. Throughout the battle, Bryant consistently communicated both to his men and to support elements, radioing in air strikes and verbally establishing defenses and movements. As the battle continued, Bryant further

disregarded his own safety, running through intense fire to receive scattered ammunition from an air drop, rallying his men, and charging enemy positions that threatened his men. After leading several such charges despite sustained wounds, he was mortally wounded during the final assault while personally eliminating an enemy fighting position. He posthumously received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Bryant's selfless concern for his comrades, at the cost of his life, was in keeping with the highest traditions of Army service.

CPL (T/5) Charles Chibitty

Born a Comanche in Oklahoma in 1921, Charles Chibitty enlisted in the Army in 1941 after learning the Signal Corps sought Comanche Indians fluent in their native language for code talking missions. Technician Fifth Grade Chibitty, along with the other Comanche code-talkers, trained at what was then called Camp Gordon.

Chibitty served in the 4th Signal Company, 4th Infantry Division along with 16 other Comanche. He spent three years training in radio communications and code development before arriving in Europe in 1944. Chibitty was one of 13 Comanche code talkers who landed at Utah Beach during the D-Day landing, during which he communicated coded information in Comanche. While his main role was communication, he additionally spent a good deal of time securing telephone lines and keeping information flowing, both during the initial invasion and throughout the rest of the war in Europe.

Chibitty also participated in the Battle of the Bulge and the fighting in the Hurtgen Forest, and he was wounded in battle. In 1999, the Pentagon recognized him as the last surviving Comanche code talker.

Charles Chibitty's commitment to service despite personal hardship was in keeping with the highest tradition of Army service. Utilizing his heritage to assist the national cause, he represents many other Native Americans who helped war aims through coded communications.

CPT Kimberly Hampton

Born in South Carolina in 1976, Kimberly Hampton joined the ROTC at Presbyterian College, where she became the cadet battalion commander of her unit. She was commissioned as an aviation officer in 1996, and during Operation Iraqi Freedom she commanded Troop D, 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry.

In January 2004, CPT Hampton was piloting an OH-58D Kiowa helicopter, and encountered heavy fire near Fallujah, Iraq. While providing cover for ground forces, her helicopter was shot down and CPT Hampton was killed in action. She was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart.

Through her inspiring leadership and sacrifice, CPT Hampton demonstrated her commitment to duty, the Army, and the Soldiers under her command.

CSM Mildred Kelly

Born in Tennessee in 1928, Command Sergeant Major (CSM) Mildred Kelly enlisted in the U.S. Army Women's Army Corps (WAC) in 1950. She went on to serve in the Army for 26 years and broke many barriers over the course of her career.

She declined Officer Candidate School, preferring to remain an enlisted Soldier under the belief she could have more impact on day-to-day issues. In 1972, while serving at the Pentagon with the WAC, Kelly became the first female African-American sergeant major in the Army. Two years later, she became the base command sergeant major at Aberdeen Proving Ground and the first woman to hold the highest enlisted position at a major Army base with a majority-male population. Kelly retired from the Army in 1976, but remained a veterans' advocate until her death in 2003. She also worked with the Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation to build the Military Women's Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

CSM Kelly's lifelong dedication to service exemplifies the highest ideals of the Army's traditions. Her leadership and rise within the ranks, and the communication she fostered between enlisted Soldiers and senior leaders are examples any Soldier should emulate.

PFC Milton Lee

Born in Louisiana in 1949, Milton Lee enlisted in the Army in 1967 during the height of the Vietnam War. He completed signal training and was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division. He was sent to Vietnam as a radio operator for his unit.

In April 1968, PFC Lee's platoon was the lead element of his company's patrol when it came under fire from several well-concealed bunkers. Half of the platoon was immediately wounded, and most of the remaining men retreated to a position of safety. Lee, however, stayed behind to provide medical assistance to the wounded Soldiers. After the company regrouped for a larger assault, Lee resumed his duties as radioman, conveying information to superiors throughout the battle. After observing an enemy ambush about to unfold, PFC Lee single-handedly charged towards it, killing the four enemy soldiers comprising the ambush element. He was mortally wounded attacking a second bunker. He posthumously received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

At just 19 years of age, PFC Milton Lee's actions displayed courage, valor, dedication and skill beyond his years. His service as a radioman honors the Signal Corps tradition.

MSG José López

Born 1910 in Mexico, José López immigrated to the United States, joining the Merchant Marine in 1936. López was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and served with the 2nd Infantry Division in Europe during World War II.

During the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, López and his unit were in danger of being overrun by enemy infantry supported by tanks. Throughout the battle, López used his machine gun to inflict heavy casualties on the German forces. Repeatedly changing positions during the defense amid heavy enemy fire, MSG López single-handedly carried his heavy and unwieldy weapon and equipment back and forth across his lines, frequently exposed to enemy fire. Withstanding shelling, setbacks and injury, López held off the attackers and enabled his unit to withdraw, killing more than 100 enemy attackers in the process and wounding many more. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Mustering out after the war, MSG López reenlisted in the Army in 1949, and was recalled to active duty during the Korean War. He retired from the Army in 1973. After his military service ended, he worked for the Veterans Administration.

Through his heroic actions, MSG López demonstrated exceptional courage and a fearless commitment to save the lives of the men with whom he served. An immigrant to the United States, he answered the call of duty and demonstrated the utmost merit and valor.

LTG Emmett Paige, Jr.

Born 1931 in Florida, Emmett Paige, Jr. enlisted in the Army in 1947. He graduated from the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School in 1952.

Paige spent his career in the Signal Corps. In Korea, he served in units responsible for all fixed plant communications for the United Nations and the Eighth Army. He commanded the 361st Signal Battalion in Vietnam and the 11th Signal Group at Fort Huachuca in Arizona. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1979 and became the first African-American Signal Corps officer to achieve general officer rank. In 1979 he was promoted to major general and was appointed commanding general of the Army Communications Research and Development Command. He was appointed commanding general of the Army Electronics Research and Development Command in 1981. He earned a third star in 1984, and commanded the Army Information Systems Command

and Fort Huachuca until his retirement in 1988. He later served as the United States Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence from 1993 to 1997.

Throughout his career, LTG Paige demonstrated the commitment to service to which all Soldiers should aspire. His rise through the ranks of the Signal Corps – from an enlisted Soldier to lieutenant general – is evidence of the excellence with which he conducted his career.

CPL Freddie Stowers

Born 1896 in South Carolina, Freddie Stowers was drafted in 1917 and assigned to the 371st Infantry. Upon arriving in France, his segregated unit was placed under French command as part of a larger racial policy in GEN Pershing's American Expeditionary Force.

In September 1918, Stowers' unit was the lead element of an attack on a German held hill. After heavy casualties from enemy machine guns and mortars reduced their effective force by 50 percent and killed or wounded their platoon leader and senior non-commissioned officers, CPL Stowers took charge and continued the attack. Under his clear communication and direct leadership at the front of his men, Stowers' unit was able to eliminate several enemy positions and maintain the advance. Stowers was mortally wounded during the attack, but nevertheless continued to rally his fellow Soldiers, who, under his direction, were successful in taking the hill.

The initial petition for his Medal of Honor in 1918 was denied. In 1991, he posthumously received the Medal of Honor for his actions. His decades-long journey to a medal review helped catalyze the review processes that eventually recommended other African-American veterans from the World Wars to receive the Medal of Honor in the 1990s.

Through his heroic and selfless actions, CPL Stowers demonstrated leadership and gallantry in the face of enemy fire. Although only trained to lead a small number of men, Stowers seized the initiative and ensured the success of the mission.

CPT Humbert Versace

Born in Hawaii in 1937, Humbert Versace graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1959. He was commissioned as an armor officer. Versace volunteered to serve in South Vietnam, where he was the intelligence advisor with the 5th Special Forces Group. After his first tour ended, he volunteered to stay in Vietnam for an additional six months.

In 1963, while accompanying a South Vietnamese military unit in an attack on a Viet Cong position, Versace was wounded in an ambush. After he provided covering fire long enough for other allies to escape unharmed, Versace was captured along with two other Americans. During the next two years of captivity, CPT Versace endured repeated episodes of abuse, isolation, maltreatment and shackling. Absent proper treatment of his wounds, he faced serious medical complications as well.

Nevertheless, he endeavored to maintain the spirits of his fellow Soldiers and staunchly upheld the Army Values and Code of Conduct. He mocked efforts at intimidation and indoctrination, met abuse by citing the Geneva Convention, left motivating messages for his fellow prisoners to find, and repeatedly sought to escape. CPT Versace was executed by the Viet Cong in September 1965. He was last heard singing "God Bless America" before he was killed. Versace was awarded the Medal of Honor in 2002 for his actions as a POW.

CPT Versace's heroism, self-sacrifice and personal bravery demonstrated exceptional faith and determination in the face of adversity. His clear communication of American values to the enemy – and refusal to communicate any other information – provides an example of courage and commitment for all Soldiers to follow.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Gordon be changed to Fort Eisenhower and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Gordon Terrace" housing area to the "Eisenhower Terrace" housing area.

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commis-

sion encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.

The Commission recommends the base modify its existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the base comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the base.

The Commission recommends the base to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Cost

As of July 11, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $580,000.

Original Naming

The Army established Fort A.P. Hill in 1941 as an Army training facility that was part of the American military expansion associated with World War II. The base is named after LTG Ambrose Powell (A.P.) Hill Jr., a slave owner and senior officer in the Confederate Army. He was a career officer in the United States Army until he resigned his commission to accept a commission with the Confederate Army. A.P. Hill was considered one of the war's most formidable generals – on either side. He proved decisive in several battles of the war, and his actions led to the wounding or deaths of thousands of U.S. Army Soldiers.

Why These Candidates

Since its creation in 1941, Fort A.P. Hill has helped form the forces of the future by training the Soldiers of the present. Simply put, the base trains Americans to become the world's best Soldiers, and maintains their readiness and excellence through subsequent training rotations. The base facilitates the continuous reinvigoration of U.S. Soldiers' tactical skills in virtually every kind of warfare. It is a place where America's military sharpens its combat edge.

In that spirit, these 12 candidates represent the best traditions of American soldiering; focused on the traditions of battlefield valor and the tactical skills Soldiers train on at the base. Several of these candidates have ties to Virginia, all of them have received the Medal of Honor, and all of them displayed the kinds of readiness, sacrifice and service that serve as an inspiring example to any Soldier coming through the base's gates on a training rotation.

Some candidates stand out for their service as Soldiers who displayed exceptional tactical skill, leadership, battlefield valor and courage under fire. In the American Civil War, Sergeant (SGT) William Carney worked to rally his men in the chaos of battle, maintaining their fight for liberty and proving their valor. Eighty years later, two other men served with equal skill and selflessness while fighting for liberty around the world. In the Pacific, MSG Alejandro Ruiz overcame his wounds and captured an enemy position against all odds. In Europe, SSG Homer Wise assisted his platoon in virtually every way possible as they negotiated the field of battle and carried the day.

Under the crucible of combat, other candidates displayed supreme leadership, care, and commitment to their fellow Soldiers. As American forces invaded Fortress Europe, both 1LT Jimmie Monteith and Major (MAJ) Charles Thomas repeatedly exposed themselves to danger and death to rally their men and achieve their missions. Both were severely wounded as a result: 1LT Monteith died of his wounds and was immediately and appropriately honored, while MAJ Thomas survived but faced discrimination for decades. Such commitment took place in the air as well as on the ground: 1LT Thomas Haigh demonstrated exemplary leadership and commitment by piloting his burning and disabled aircraft while the surviving crew members parachuted to safety, dying at the controls so that they could live.

Other candidates continue this tradition of leadership in subsequent conflicts. In Korea, LTC John Page continually rallied his outnumbered men, fighting for their benefit and refusing his own evacuation. Page died while covering his men during their retreat, forfeiting his own safety in order to lead them to theirs. In Vietnam, 1LT Ruppert Sargent demonstrated all the ideal qualities of a junior officer, leading his men and demonstrating superior tactical acumen and tenacity before making the ultimate sacrifice. And in Iraq, 1LT Timothy Price's defense of his fellow Soldiers, commitment to mission success, and supreme sacrifice for the nation honors the service given by many in the Global War on Terror.

Last, but certainly not least, other candidates demonstrate the courageous commitments that Soldiers make to each other. During the Civil War, Dr. Mary Walker stood out as much for her skill as for her sex: while her service as a female surgeon was certainly noteworthy, it was her devotion to duty and commitment to care that earned her the Medal of Honor. In World War II, two more candidates followed in her footsteps. Proving his fidelity to his faith and to his fellow Soldiers, CPL Desmond Doss continually braved danger without a weapon to rescue dozens of his wounded comrades, only stopping when wounded himself. While serving as medical support officer, CPT Benjamin Salomon made the ultimate sacrifice for the wounded around him: rather than withdraw from an enemy assault, he manned a machine gun at the front. He protected his patients and killed dozens of enemy attackers before succumbing to his wounds.

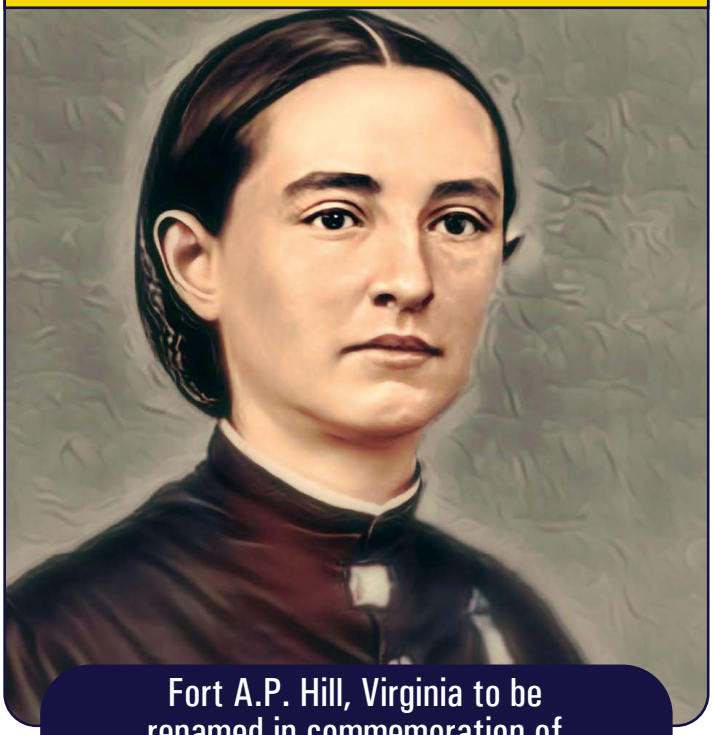
Selected Candidate

Dr. Mary Walker

The Commission recommends Fort A.P. Hill be changed to Fort Walker after Dr. Mary Walker.

When civil war engulfed the United States, Dr. Mary Edwards Walker knew exactly where she belonged. Born to a family favoring equality and already a successful surgeon, she never doubted that – as a skilled medical expert and American patriot – she should serve on the front lines of battle, working to save the Soldiers who were fighting to save the nation. Getting to that position, however, took an extraordinary combination of professional excellence, personal endurance, and powerful persistence.

FORT WALKER



Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia to be renamed in commemoration of Dr. Mary Edwards Walker

Born in upstate New York in 1832, Walker came from a family committed to furthering full equality between the sexes and amongst races. She embarked on a career in medicine, earning her medical degree at the age of 22 from Syracuse University and beginning a career in private practice. By the start of the Civil War, the 28-year-old Walker had already emerged as a skilled surgeon and strong abolitionist and advocate of women's rights and equality.

During the early years of the war, Walker attempted several times to serve as a surgeon for the United States. Facing discrimination due to her sex, and refusing to work as a nurse because of her qualifications, Walker instead chose to support the United States as a volunteer. Early in the war, she worked for free, treating patients in the temporary hospitals set up around Washington, D.C. She also organized the Women's Relief Organization, a group that facilitated and supported visits by family members to wounded Soldiers. As the war moved southward into Virginia in 1862, Mary Walker did as well, treating wounded Soldiers in field hospitals near the front lines after the carnage at Fredericksburg.

After repeatedly demonstrating her skill, service, and dedication, she earned the esteem of some within the Army. After transferring to the Western Theater of the war, she was officially hired by General George Thomas in 1863, becoming the first female surgeon in Army history, contracted at a salary commensurate to a captain's pay. Attached to an Ohio regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, she became known for her compassion as well as her skill. In the contested borders of Tennessee and Kentucky, she frequently crossed lines to treat the sick and wounded regardless of affiliation. Indeed, it was on one such occasion in 1864 – when Walker stayed behind to treat wounded Soldiers after the main army had moved on – that Confederates arrested her as a spy and imprisoned her in Richmond for four months. Freed via a prisoner exchange, Dr. Walker continued to serve, spending the final months of the war caring for women and orphans impacted by the destruction of war.

Upon the United States' victory, many male Soldiers and surgeons saw their service commended by brevet promotions to higher ranks that symbolized their status and sacrifice. As a woman and as a civilian contractor, however, Dr. Walker's proposed brevet was rejected. Determined to honor her service and commitment to the cause, Generals William T. Sherman and George Thomas petitioned that she receive the Medal of Honor. Commending how she "devoted herself with much patriotic zeal to the sick and wounded Soldiers, both in the field and hospitals, to the detriment of her own health," the President readily agreed. In November 1865, Walker received the Medal of Honor so that "an honorable recognition of her services and sufferings should be made."

Proud of her service and committed to the causes of equality for which she served, Mary Walker continued to wear the medal everyday thereafter, including through five decades of campaigning for women's equality and women's rights. Sometimes derided, detained, or arrested for her reformist politics and style of dress, Dr. Walker continued to push for a fully equal society. As she told the court on one such occasion, she would forever defend her right to "dress

as I please in free America, on whose tented fields I have served for four years in the cause of human freedom."

Walker's service to the nation, perseverance over significant obstacles based on her gender, and lifelong fight for equality serve as an example and inspiration for all Americans. Her career also honors the civilian contractors, medical professionals, female veterans, and women volunteers who have served throughout our history, and who continue to serve our nation in the cause of human freedom.

Other Renaming Candidates

SGT William Carney

Born in Virginia in 1840, William Carney grew up enslaved near Norfolk until he and his family liberated themselves by moving to Massachusetts in the late 1850s. In 1863, he joined the newly formed 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment – one of the nation's first to be composed of African-American Soldiers – and deployed to South Carolina in the summer of 1863.

In July 1863, the 54th Massachusetts led an attack on Fort Wagner, a heavily fortified Confederate position defending entry into Charleston. During the attack, the regimental flag bearer was wounded. SGT Carney retrieved the flag and held it aloft to rally his fellow Soldiers. During the American Civil War, battle flags were deemed essential to esprit de corps and regimental identity. Keeping a flag aloft and in possession during a battle constituted crucial acts of valor that could inspire many others. As such, Carney's actions held specific importance for his time and place; despite being severely wounded, Carney pushed forward to temporarily plant the flag on the enemy defenses, and then carried it back to the safety of the Union lines when the position became untenable. The 54th Massachusetts suffered approximately 40 percent casualties in the assault. Carney received an honorable discharge in 1864 because of his injuries, and subsequently received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Carney's actions were an example of courage, initiative, calmness under fire and conspicuous gallantry inspiring to any Soldier. Fighting in the first year in which the Emancipation Proclamation authorized recruiting of African-American servicemen, Carney's actions were a much publicized component of his regiment's heroism and helped convince many Americans of African-American valor, courage, and commitment.

CPL Desmond Doss

Born 1919 in Virginia, CPL Desmond Doss was a devout Seventh-Day Adventist with a strong belief in avoiding violence. Answering the call to service, Doss joined the Army in 1942. Refusing to carry weapons or kill, he was assigned as a medic to Company B, 1st Battalion, 307th Infantry, 77th Infantry Division.

As a medic, Desmond Doss served with distinction. He received two Bronze Stars in 1944 for saving wounded Soldiers under fire at Guam and Leyte. During the Battle of Okinawa in 1945, Doss made repeated trips under fire to rescue more than 50 wounded Soldiers in a fierce battle atop the Maeda Escarpment, commonly known as "Hacksaw Ridge." Doss was wounded four times, but continued exposing himself to danger and enemy fire to save his fellow Soldiers. Further wounded with shrapnel after kicking a grenade away from his fellow Soldiers' position, Doss only ceased rescuing other men when a sniper's bullet broke his left arm. Doss received the Medal of Honor for his actions in 1945. He left the service after the end of the war.

Doss's actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of courage, endurance, commitment, and camaraderie to which all Soldiers aspire. While maintaining the utmost fidelity to his religious views, he nevertheless risked his life in service to the nation, for the benefit of the mission and his fellow Soldiers.

1LT Thomas Haigh

Born in Virginia in 1918, Thomas Haigh enlisted in the United States Army Air Forces in 1942. During World War II, his leadership was quickly recognized, and the 24-year-old Haigh was commissioned as an officer to lead and inspire his

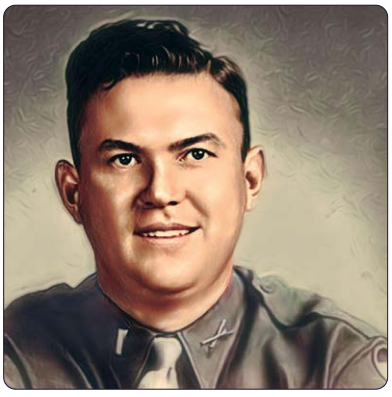
men. He served as a first lieutenant in the European Theater, piloting bombers with the 512th Bombardment Squadron.

In December 1943, he was the pilot of one of 17 bombers on an attack on the railroad yards at Vicenza, Italy. The larger and less maneuverable bombers were set to rendezvous with fighter escorts, but arrived late to the rendezvous point. The bomber formation could have turned back to base, but the mission commander decided to proceed to the target, most likely because the same area had been hit three days earlier with no opposition.

An estimated 50 to 90 German fighters attacked the bombers. The bomber gunners knocked out a number of German fighters, but they were overwhelmed. 1LT Haigh's aircraft was soon hit and ablaze. He ordered surviving crewmembers to exit the aircraft while he remained at the controls, unwilling to leave without knowing for certain if his crew had a chance to make it out safely. 1LT Haigh, 25 years old, was killed at the controls so that his men might live. Two other crew members died along with Haigh, three made it back to Allied lines and three were captured and became POWs. Haigh was posthumously awarded the Air Medal and Purple Heart for his actions.

Thomas Haigh's bravery, selfless service and leadership are worthy of emulation by any Soldier. Instead of immediately evacuating his aircraft, his decision to pilot the aircraft – and supreme sacrifice – while his crew parachuted over Northern Italy, helped save many of his crewmen's lives.

1LT Jimmie Monteith, Jr.



Born 1919 in Virginia, Jimmie Monteith, Jr. was drafted into the Army in 1941. Selected for Officer Candidate School, he completed training in 1942, and was assigned to the 1st Infantry Division. He served and fought in North Africa and Sicily before moving to Britain to prepare for D-Day with his men.

On June 6, 1944, Monteith's unit landed about 500 yards away from its designated target and without their anticipated support. Leading one of the few companies to remain largely intact in the initial waves of the attack, Monteith continuously rallied his men to get them off the beach and to the base of nearby cliffs. He then returned to the beach to direct two tanks, leading them on foot and exposing himself to fire as they assaulted enemy defenses. He then led the company in seizing a German position. When German counter attacks surrounded his position several hours later, 1LT Monteith continued to rally his men, moving back and forth throughout his lines to shore up the defenses with no regard for his safety, until he was fatally wounded. He posthumously received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Jimmie Monteith's bravery under fire and leadership exemplified the traits to which all Soldiers should aspire. His direction of his men and their mission epitomizes the best traditions of junior officers, and his success and sacrifice represent the exploits of many on D-Day.

LTC John Page

Born in the Philippines in 1904, John Page graduated from Princeton in 1925 with a ROTC commission. He served in World War II as an instructor and as commander of an artillery battery in Germany. He was offered a teaching position in 1950 but he turned it down to go to Korea.

In Korea, Page joined the 52nd Transportation Truck Battalion, X Corps Artillery. After only a few days in theater, he became cut off with the Marines at the Chosin Reservoir in late November 1950. Over the next 12 days, he distinguished himself time and again through a series of actions that supported and secured Soldiers as they regrouped and retreated. Page volunteered to form, train and lead a reserve force of Army troops trapped with the Marines. As an improvised airstrip in contested ground became operational, Page repeatedly volunteered to provide covering fire while aircraft landed and departed, exposing himself to enemy attacks to ensure the safety of others. Later, he personally conducted air assaults against the enemy. Twice offered the safety of a secure camp, Page refused, returning to the front lines. As the Marines and reservists retreated, Page repeatedly took up machine gun positions to protect their withdrawal and repulse enemy advances. After nearly two weeks, Page was killed in action leading a charge against the enemy to allow a convoy to retreat. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor and the Navy Cross.

Time and again, John Page proved himself valiant and aggressive in a time of acute crisis. Offered personal safety, he instead chose to lead from the front, helping save many lives through his actions and supreme sacrifice.

1LT Timothy Price

Born 1979 and raised in Virginia, Timothy Price attended Virginia Tech and was commissioned as a second lieutenant through the ROTC program in May 2002.

After military police training, he was assigned to the 18th Military Police Brigade in Germany. Following his first deployment to Iraq, Price was asked to return after a few months to be a platoon leader. Price accepted the task, and began a second tour in Iraq. In September 2004, his convoy was struck by an improvised explosive device and a vehicle was in flames. While securing a defensive perimeter around the disabled vehicle and his fellow Soldiers, 25-year-old Price was shot and killed by a sniper. He received the Bronze Star medal and Purple Heart.

1LT Price showed exceptional leadership and capability at Virginia Tech, then made the ultimate sacrifice as a Soldier. Price represents the highest ideals of commitment and service to the nation to which all Soldiers should aspire.

MSG Alejandro Ruiz

Born to Mexican immigrants in New Mexico in 1923, Alejandro Ruiz enlisted in the Army in 1944. During World War II, Ruiz was assigned to the 27th Infantry Division when the unit participated in the landing on Okinawa. In April 1945, his platoon was patrolling in a ravine when it came under attack from a concealed pillbox. Despite a tremendous amount of enemy fire, he charged the position alone, engaged in hand-to-hand combat when his weapon jammed, then retrieved another weapon and resumed his assault. Despite being wounded in the leg, he fought his second engagement with even more fury, killing 12 enemy soldiers and single-handedly eliminating the position. Ruiz was awarded the Medal of Honor for these actions. He served in the subsequent occupation of Japan until 1946, and also served in the Korean War. After he retired in 1964, Ruiz continued to participate in activities surrounding Medal of Honor recipients, ensuring that the long tradition of Mexican-American service in the Army was recognized.

Alejandro Ruiz epitomized courage under fire. Faced with an entrenched enemy, he relied on personal valor and tactical superiority to defeat the opposition. His example is worthy of emulation from any Soldier.

CPT Benjamin Salomon

Born in Wisconsin in 1914, Benjamin Salomon graduated from dental school in 1937 and began a private practice. He was drafted into the Army in 1940 as an infantryman, but was subsequently commissioned in the Army Dental Corps in 1942. He was promoted to captain in 1944 while serving with the 27th Infantry Division in the Pacific Theater.

In June 1944, Salomon volunteered to serve as an assistant surgeon on the front lines in Saipan. On July 7, his aid station was overwhelmed during a Japanese assault. Solomon grabbed a rifle and killed an enemy soldier who entered his tent, then attacked two others with a bayonet. He ordered the wounded evacuated while he used a machine gun to successfully cover the withdrawal. He was last seen continuing to engage the enemy. When fellow Soldiers found Salomon's body days later, he was slumped over his machine gun with 98 dead enemy troops piled in front of his position. He had suffered 76 bullet and bayonet wounds in his defense. Although bureaucratic delays concerning his non-combat position held up the full recognition of his heroism for some time, Salomon posthumously received the Medal of Honor in 2002.

Salomon's selfless service represents the highest ideals of endurance, commitment, resilience, and valor. Although not a combat Soldier, Salomon seized the initiative to defend his fellow men with the utmost determination and tenacity, and his story of sacrifice is inspiring to all Soldiers.

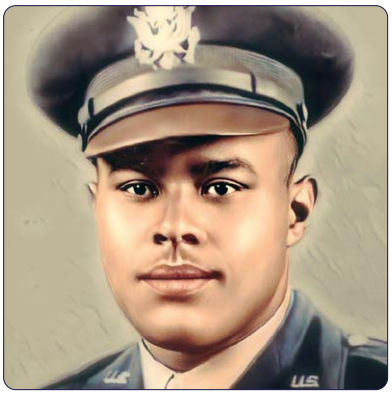
1LT Ruppert Sargent

Born 1938 in Virginia, Ruppert Sargent enlisted in the Army in 1959 after graduating from college. He spent six years as an enlisted Soldier before attending Officer Candidate School in 1965. He was commissioned and deployed to Vietnam as a platoon leader in 1966.

In March 1967, Sargent's platoon was investigating a Viet Cong meeting area west of Saigon. Sargent spotted a camouflaged tunnel with a booby-trapped entrance. After attempting to destroy it with grenades, he moved in and flushed out an enemy soldier. After a nearby NCO killed that Soldier, Sargent moved toward the tunnel entrance with two others. Another enemy soldier emerged and threw two grenades at the three Americans. Sargent fired three shots at the enemy before throwing his body over the grenades to protect the men under his command. He was killed by the resulting explosion, and he posthumously received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Sargent's sacrifice saved the lives of two other Soldiers. As an officer and a leader, his actions and commitment to his men represent the highest ideals of selfless service and Army values. Ruppert Sargent – who was the first African-American commissioned officer awarded the Medal of Honor – remains an inspiration to his community and to all Soldiers.

MAJ Charles Thomas



Born in 1920 in Alabama, Charles Thomas studied mechanical engineering before he was drafted into the Army in 1942. Assigned to the infantry, he was selected to attend Officer Candidate School and received his commission in 1943. He remained an officer in the Army until 1947. In his subsequent careers, he worked as a missile technician for the Air Force and later as a government computer programmer.

During World War II, Thomas was an officer in the segregated 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion assigned to service in France. When ordered to secure a village in December 1944, Thomas knew that the lead element would be subject to unexpected and devastating fire. He intentionally placed himself at the front of the lead platoon in his scout car, accepting the danger in order to provide much needed reconnaissance for his men. He was severely wounded several times by an initial German artillery barrage, and subsequently wounded several times more in the chest and arm by machine gun fire. Despite these wounds, Thomas managed to organize the attack, direct the placement of his unit's first two anti-tank guns, and brief his junior officer on the location of enemy positions. He only agreed to evacuation after he was sure the junior officer had the situation under control. Initially awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1945, Thomas' award was posthumously upgraded in 1997 after a review found racial discrimination in the awarding of medals for World War II.

Charles Thomas' leadership and sacrifice showed courage to the highest degree. He placed his men and their mission ahead of his own safety, and he secured their success through a combination of tactical skill and personal valor.

SSG Homer Wise

Born in Louisiana in 1917, Homer Wise enlisted in the Army in 1941. He was honorably discharged in 1945, but re-enlisted in 1947 and spent another 20 years in the Army before retiring in 1966.

In June 1944, Wise was serving in Italy when his platoon came under attack by enemy fire on both flanks. While his platoon took cover, Wise braved enemy fire to carry a wounded comrade back to safety. Next, he engaged a German officer and two subordinates threatening the platoon, killing all three. Arming himself with a rifle and anti-tank grenades, Wise then led the assault on the enemy flanks, clearing the path for his unit's advance, including single-handedly destroying a machine gun position. Finally, when pinned down again, Wise climbed aboard an exposed and disabled tank, repaired one of its guns, and used it to attack the remaining positions until his battalion achieved its objective.

Naming Commission members joined Fort A.P. Hill leadership for a listening session with Soldiers and Civilian employees at the base on November 11, 2021, to gather their input on preferences for new base names and answer their questions.

He received the Medal of Honor for these actions. Wise also earned the Silver Star and three Purple Hearts, and became one of the more iconic Soldiers of World War II. In 1958, he was selected as one of the six honorary pallbearers at the dedication of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and he was a guest of three presidents at their inaugurations.

Wise combined tactical excellence with personal courage to secure his mission objective and protect his fellow servicemen. His bravery and commitment to his fellow Soldiers set an example to which all should aspire.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort A.P. Hill be changed to Fort Walker and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the Fort A.P. Hill Rappahannock Gate to the Fort Walker Rappahannock Gate.

In addition to the Fort A.P. Hill base name, the Department of Army identified numerous other assets named after 30 Confederate officers, one NCO, Civil War battles and A.P. Hill affiliates to include his wife, horse and courier (Appendix F). The Commission recommends all of these assets be renamed.

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities

Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.

The Commission recommends the base modify its existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the base comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the base.

The Commission recommends the base to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Cost

As of February 10, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $1,982,227.

Fort Hood, Texas

Original Naming

What was then called Camp Hood officially opened in 1942 as part of the rapid U.S. military expansion for World War II. The base is named after John Bell Hood, a prominent Confederate Officer of the Civil War. While serving as an officer in the U.S. Army, he offered his services to his adopted state of Texas and fought with the Confederate Army. He is one of the most rapidly promoted leaders in the Confederate Army with a reputation as an aggressive commander who was willing, eager, and often led his troops into battle. While he initially achieved some battlefield victories, several later battles were met with defeat and suffered significant casualties, in particular the late 1864 devastating and crippling Battle of Franklin and Battle of Nashville.

Why These Candidates

These names pay tribute to Fort Hood's service as the premier center for the U.S. Army's armored forces training, as a longstanding institution within Texas, and as the home of more than 40,000 infantrymen, cavalrymen, and tankers.

Some candidates demonstrated valorous excellence on fields of battle around the world. Some contributed greatly to the development of strategies, tactics and traditions within the Army's Armor Corps. Others epitomized the proud traditions of Texan service in the Army. Five received the Medal of Honor for their valor. And all honor the traditions of courage, commitment, and valor that make the Army an exceptional force.

From its inception, Fort Hood has had a close relationship to training troops for armored and mobile combat. Several candidates demonstrated great courage and valor in these fields. SSG Ruben Rivers and SFC Eduardo Gomez both served with units stationed at Fort Hood before serving in France and Korea respectively. Each received the Medal of Honor. LTC Harold Cohen served as an armored battalion commander and received three Purple Hearts, four Silver Stars and a Distinguished Service Cross.

Fort Hood also serves as the site where Army doctrine is transformed into tactical excellence for armor and cavalry units. GEN Richard Cavazos combined battlefield valor with leadership excellence, earning two Distinguished Service Crosses and commanding III Corps at Fort Hood before becoming the first Hispanic American to achieve the four-star rank in the U.S. Army. Brigadier General (BG) Charles Young served a distinguished career in the cavalry leading Buffalo Soldier units and combating racial discrimination through both direct action and exemplary service. GEN Donn Starry was a career leader who created the AirLand battle doctrine that modernized the Army after Vietnam and led to great success by armored forces in the Gulf War.

Native Texans have a proud tradition of military service. 1LT Audie Murphy's World War II exploits made him one of the most famous Soldiers in the nation. As a film star in the years that followed, Murphy continued his service in the Texas Army National

Guard and spoke out on issues of PTSD and veteran's benefits. While MSG Roy Benavidez's exploits in Vietnam earned him well-deserved acclaim in Airborne and Special Forces circles, he spent most of his life before and after his service in Texas, becoming a community leader. SFC Paul Smith's selfless defense of wounded Soldiers, supreme sacrifice, and commitment to mission success in the Iraq War honors the service given by many in the Global War on Terror.

During the Commissioners' visit to Fort Hood in June 2021, they also heard interest from some community members about considering names that referenced values or locations over individuals. "Courage" is one of the core values of the United States Army and central to the service and valor of Fort Hood's Soldiers. "Central Texas" honors the location of the post and the communities that have supported its mission since its inception.

Selected Candidate

GEN Richard E. Cavazos

The Commission recommends Fort Hood be changed to Fort Cavazos after GEN Richard E. Cavazos.

Fate brought Richard E. Cavazos into the American Century. But valor and leadership characterized his career of military service within it.

Born to a veteran of World War I, Cavazos grew up on a Texas ranch during the Great Depression and came of age during World War II. Eager to join the Army, he enrolled in the ROTC program at Texas Technical University right out of high school, and was commissioned into the Army right after graduation in 1951.

After attending the Infantry Officer Basic Course and Airborne Training, 1LT Cavazos soon shipped to Korea, where he led a company of Puerto Rican Soldiers. It was during that war's closing days that he first distinguished

FORT CAVAZOS

Fort Hood, Texas to be renamed in commemoration of GEN Richard E. Cavazos

himself as a leader, rallying his men to make three separate charges on a well-entrenched enemy position. Afterwards, he returned to the field five separate times to personally evacuate his wounded men before accepting treatment for his own injuries. Earning the Distinguished Service Cross – the nation's second highest military honor for valor – for these actions, Cavazos had previewed the career that was to follow, characterized by personal courage, commitment to his Soldiers, and dedication to his mission.

As the Korean War ended and the Cold War endured, Cavazos continued to serve the nation with distinction. During the 1950s and early 1960s, he was a student in several Army programs for officer development, rising through the ranks and enhancing his skills. A sixth generation Texan, he also returned to the ROTC program at Texas Tech for three years as a professor of Military Science. When the Vietnam War began, then LTC Cavazos was ready to bring men into battle once more: he commanded an infantry battalion, often fighting in the field – and frequently leading from the front. In 1967, he was once again awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for rallying his men through an ambush, organizing a counterattack, and leading several maneuvers to repulse and destroy extensive enemy defenses, repeatedly exposing himself to enemy fire in the process. Throughout his career, Cavazos continued to combine personal valor with commitment to his troops and dedication to his missions, additionally earning two Legions of Merit, a Silver Star, five Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, and many other medals and awards for exceptional service in war and peace.

Although he completed his career in peacetime, Cavazos continued to keep the Soldiers under his command combat ready, striving to promote our nation's security. He served in the Army's strategic branches at the Pentagon and as Defense Attaché to the Embassy in Mexico. Becoming the first Hispanic-American promoted to brigadier general in 1973 and continuing to rise throughout the decade, Cavazos commanded the 9th Infantry Division, and III Corps back in central Texas. In 1982, he became the first Hispanic-American to pin on four stars. His final assignment as head of the U.S. Army Forces Command fittingly summarized his career of service by placing him at the head of sustaining, training and deploying all the Army's deployable forces.

Never forgetting his Texas roots or his time serving there, GEN Cavazos retired to his native state and continued to serve as a mentor to the Battle Command Training Program – an initiative to ready officers for combat leadership that Cavazos himself had started.

As a veteran of two modern wars and a longtime leader of Soldiers, GEN Richard Cavazos' service demonstrates excellence at every level. His twentieth-century service will inspire Soldiers as they continue those traditions of excellence into the twenty-first century.

Other Renaming Candidates

MSG Roy Benavidez

Born 1935 in Texas, Roy Benavidez enlisted in the Army National Guard in 1952 and joined the regular Army in 1955. He spent the majority of career in the 82nd Airborne Division and in the Special Forces. Benavidez retired in 1976 as a master sergeant.

On his first tour of duty in Vietnam, Benavidez was severely injured by a landmine. Initially told he would never walk again, Benavidez undertook training regimens above and beyond his orders to regain mobility. After returning to Vietnam in 1968, Benavidez responded to a distress call from a small detachment that was under attack by a

1,000-Soldier strength enemy battalion. Arriving via helicopter with only a medical kit, he joined in a six-hour battle via a variety of assaults and defenses – including hand-to-hand combat. He was wounded 37 times. Thought to be dead after the battle, he signaled he was alive by spitting. For this action, he received the Distinguished Service Cross, which was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 1981.

Roy Benavidez represents the highest ideals of endurance, commitment, resilience, camaraderie, and valor that all Soldiers should aspire towards.

LTC Harold Cohen

Born 1916 in South Carolina as the son of Jewish Lithuanian immigrants, Harold Cohen enlisted in the Army in 1942. By 1944, he was a lieutenant colonel in command of the 10th Armored Infantry Battalion.

During the breakout from Normandy beachhead in 1944 and eventual invasion of Germany, Cohen proved an exceptional tank battalion commander. Under intense fire in 1945, he took a position on high ground in full view of the enemy to direct tank fire and demonstrated personal bravery, inspiring leadership, and tactical skill. Subsequently wounded and captured, as a POW he aided other Soldiers before escaping and rejoining U.S. lines. His valor was recognized with the Distinguished Service Cross, four Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars, and three Purple Hearts. He was honorably discharged at the war's end.

With no prior military background, LTC Cohen answered the call for service during a time of crisis and led with courage to help attain victory and protect fellow Soldiers.

SFC Eduardo C. Gomez

Eduardo Gomez was born in California in 1919. He served in Europe at the end of World War II and was part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. During the Korean War, he was in the 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division.

Gomez's company was on patrol near Tabu-dong in Korea on September 3, 1950, when it came under heavy attack. He volunteered to crawl through an open rice field and disabled an enemy tank by throwing a grenade inside it. After being wounded, he refused to be evacuated. Cradling a machine gun in his arms, he provided covering fire for the rest of his company, while suffering burns from the machine gun barrel. He still refused evacuation until a new defense could be set up.

SFC Gomez represents one of the many Hispanic Americans who served heroically in the Army. After a review of veterans who may have been overlooked due to prejudice, he received the Medal of Honor posthumously in 2014.

1LT Audie Murphy

Audie Murphy was born in Texas in 1925 and enlisted in the U.S. Army at the age of 17 in 1942. Following his training, Murphy was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Division during World War II. Murphy took part in combat operations in Sicily and later on mainland Italy, including at Anzio. He received a battlefield commission in 1944.

While leading his platoon during fighting in France in January 1945, he directed artillery fire, manned a machine gun on a burning tank destroyer despite being wounded and held off a German counterattack for several hours, killing or wounding 50 enemies. Afterwards, he regrouped his company for a counter attack. He received the Medal of Honor for this action.

In addition to his Medal of Honor, Murphy was decorated multiple times for bravery in combat in Italy and Southern France. He is one of the most decorated Soldiers in Army history with an additional Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars, and three Purple Hearts.

He was celebrated as a war hero after being discharged in 1945. He continued his service with the Texas Army National Guard from 1950 to 1966 and used his fame as a war hero and actor to speak out about his post-traumatic stress disorder and advocate for greater health benefits for all veterans.

SSG Ruben Rivers

Born in Oklahoma in 1921, Staff Sergeant Ruben Rivers enlisted in 1942, becoming just one of three brothers who all served in the same combat unit: the segregated 761st Tank Battalion, otherwise known as the "Black Panthers."

Rivers was a platoon sergeant in the 761st during combat near the Saar River in France. When his lead tank encountered a road block, he dismounted to remove it while under fire. Subsequently, his tank hit a mine. He refused to be evacuated despite being seriously wounded and commanded another tank to take the objective the next day. On November 19, 1944, he refused to retreat and instead engaged enemy anti-tank guns to cover his comrades. He was killed and the rest of his crew wounded.

SSG Rivers posthumously received the Silver Star. A recommendation for the Medal of Honor was ignored until a review proving racial discrimination resulted in its approval in 1997. His fighting spirit and daring leadership exemplify the highest traditions of military service.

SFC Paul R. Smith

Paul Smith, born 1969 in Texas, enlisted in 1989 after high school. As an engineer, he fought in the Gulf War in 1991, deployed to Bosnia in 1996 and Kosovo in 2001, and participated in the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Sergeant 1st Class (SFC) Smith's unit was tasked with constructing a POW holding area in Baghdad during the war with Iraq. On April 4, 2003, while setting up a roadblock, his company was surprised by enemy fire. He organized a hasty defense, helped wounded, and took over a machine gun to provide cover for others to escape. Smith was hit 13 times as he protected his unit.

SFC Smith received the Medal of Honor posthumously, one of the first to be awarded in the Global War on Terror. His actions were distinguished by extraordinary heroism and uncommon valor above the call of duty.

GEN Donn A. Starry

Born in New York in 1925, Donn Starry enlisted in the Army in 1943 and graduated from West Point in 1948. During a 40-year career that saw a succession of command and staff positions, Starry rose to the rank of general. He retired in 1983.

During the 1950s and the 1960s, Starry held staff and command positions in both Europe and Korea, while also attending many of the nation's stateside military schools. He commanded the 11th Armored Cavalry in Vietnam – which included the incursion into Cambodia – and he was decorated for valor. In the 1970s, as the second commander of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Starry led the Army's intellectual focus on developing a new operational doctrine named AirLand Battle, which played an important role in the reformation of the post-Vietnam Army and was on display during the 1991 Persian Gulf War. His last assignment was commander of the U.S. Readiness Command.

A long-serving Soldier-scholar who oversaw strategic and tactical reforms that modernized the military, GEN Starry epitomizes both a lifetime of service and the intellectual vitality that maintains the excellence and effectiveness of the U.S. Army.

BG Charles Young

Born into slavery in Kentucky in 1864, Charles Young graduated from West Point in 1889. He was the third African-American to do so. Forcibly retired in 1917, he was called back to duty in 1918, and died in service in 1922.

After enduring substantial discrimination and prejudice as a cadet at West Point – including being forced to repeat his plebe year – Young finally received his commission as an officer in 1889.

As a United States Army officer, Young served in various cavalry assignments throughout the American West, commanded troops in the Philippines, served as Defense Attaché to the U.S. Consulate in Haiti, and commanded a squadron in the 1916 Punitive Expedition against Mexico.

COL Young was forcibly retired on medical grounds in 1917, which many have attributed to the reluctance of War Department leadership to allow a black officer to be in command of white officers. Young rode his horse 500 miles from Ohio to Washington to protest the decision and demonstrate his fitness to serve.

Reinstated after the war, COL Young continued to serve, training African-American Soldiers. He died while serving as Defense Attaché to the U.S. Consulate in Liberia. In 2022 – on the centennial of his death – Young was promoted to brigadier general.

Charles Young was a highly qualified officer who broke barriers and led by example despite clear discrimination against him. His leadership inspired many of the Soldiers who would follow in his footsteps.

Fort Courage or Fort Central Texas

Fort Courage: "Courage" reflects a core value for all Army Soldiers. Fort Central Texas: "Central Texas" refers to the base's location, and to the land and the local communities that have historically supported the base's units and missions.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Hood be changed to Fort Cavazos and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Fort Hood Sleep Center" to the "Fort Cavazos Sleep Center. "The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

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Cost

As of March 21, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $1,539,885.

Original Naming

What was then called Camp Lee officially opened in 1917 as part of the rapid U.S. military expansion for World War I. The base is named after Robert E. Lee, one of the best known Confederate Officers of the Civil War. A West Point graduate and an exceptional U.S. Army officer with over three decades of service to the United States, he decided to serve in the Confederate Army when his home state of Virginia succeeded in 1861.

In "staying with his state," Lee proved the exception rather than the rule: of the eight Virginians who were West Point graduates and Army colonels at the outbreak of the Civil War, only Lee chose to fight against the United States. The main difference between these eight was that Lee and his family enslaved other humans. At the outbreak of the war, the Lees of Arlington owned approximately 200 slaves. While Lee thought it improper for white Americans to enslave other humans, he still declared enslavement as appropriate and beneficial for Black Americans.

Lee's leadership, strategy, and tactics, not without failings or defeats, allowed for victories for many important battles, stopped United States advances and prolonged the Civil War. His strategy to march through Maryland and Pennsylvania to endanger Washington and force the United States to sue for peace may have succeeded had he won at Antietam or Gettysburg. He hoped to destroy rail links in Pennsylvania and compel Maryland to join the Confederacy, surrounding the capital and cutting it off from supply. Though difficult to fully account for the amount of violence and death Lee caused to U.S. Soldiers, the number rests in the hundreds of thousands. In the final year of the war alone, Lee's armies killed or wounded at least 127,000 U.S. servicemen fighting for the nation.

Why These Candidates

Many features make Fort Lee unique. It is the Army's Sustainment Center of Excellence and home to the Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Transportation Corps. It has historic ties to the Army Nurse Corps and the Women's Auxiliary Corps, and has supported female Soldiers from its start. And the base's history over the last 100 years highlights Virginia's history of military service. These names honor all these traditions of service.

These 10 individual stories are as varied as the men and women who have historically served as Army sustainers. But they are also all united by their outstanding commitments to supporting their fellow Soldiers and ensuring the success of their mission. Taken together, they symbolize the crucial importance, service, and sacrifice of sustainment Soldiers to our nation's military efforts around the world.

Today, the Army's sustainment programs are second to none. LTG Arthur Gregg's 35-year career in logistics began at Fort Lee and continued with distinction throughout the world, breaking barriers along the way. LTC Charity Adams epitomizes the service of citizen-Soldiers in logistics; during World War II, her postal battalion took on tasks three times their size to support troops throughout Europe. Both names honor the men and women whose service has ensured sustainment excellence.

Throughout their history, logisticians and sustainment Soldiers have time and again risen to any challenge presented to them. During World War II, COL Ruby Bradley spent three and half years serving and saving fellow Soldiers as a prisoner of war. She continued this dedication in Korea, refusing to evacuate a field hospital that came under fire until the last patient was safe. Quartermaster PVT George Watson repeatedly refused a place in a lifeboat when his vessel was attacked, choosing to swim and save other Soldiers from the sinking ship and sacrificing his life for their safety. CPT Jose Calugas unhesitatingly left the relative security of his mess sergeant's station to defend an artillery position, escaped from a POW camp, and joined the local resistance. In more recent times, 2LT Emily Perez demonstrated exemplary leadership and commitment towards supporting and sustaining her fellow Soldiers throughout her life, and then made the supreme sacrifice in service of her nation while deployed to Iraq.

Fort Lee is also home to the U.S. Army Women's Museum, honoring the valor, service and sacrifice of women throughout U.S. Army history. Two candidates continue this tradition. Over the course of her career, BG Hazel Johnson-Brown repeatedly rose through the ranks through her excellent service; her leadership pays tribute to the scholarship and service of all Army Nurses. Similarly, MG Mary Clarke's career in the Women's Auxiliary Corps took her through Officer Candidate School at Fort Lee, and her inclusion honors both her own lifetime of service around the world and that of the generations of women she led during a time when the Army was segregated by sex.

Virginians from the Fort Lee area also have a proud tradition of service to the United States. Although born into slavery by the laws of Virginia, PVT Powhatan Beaty achieved freedom against all odds, and then joined the U.S. Army to help end enslavement forevermore. He played an important role in the battles that besieged Petersburg, captured Richmond, and ended the Confederacy. Generations later, Richmond native 2LT Ernest Dervishian enlisted in the U.S. Army in anticipation of another fight for freedom, and he served with great distinction liberating Europe. Both men received the Medal of Honor, and both honor the proud service rendered throughout the years by men from the greater region.

Selected Candidates

LTG Arthur Gregg and LTC Charity Adams

The Commission recommends Fort Lee be changed to Fort Gregg-Adams after LTG Arthur J. Gregg and LTC Charity Adams.

Stretching throughout much of the twentieth century and spanning four decades of military service, the lives and labors of United States Army sustainment professionals Arthur Gregg and Charity Adams demonstrate exceptional and too-often-unheralded excellence in these vital support functions of Army forces.

Ever since the Civil War, the U.S. Army has striven for superb sustainment – the provision of logistics, financial management, and personnel services; and vehicle, weapon and equipment maintenance support, that is required to maintain operations until successful mission completion. American Soldiers train in peace and fight in war with levels of support and supply unparalleled by any enemy our nation has faced in the modern age. Indeed, behind every rightly heralded story of battlefield bravery lies the often overlooked story of how Army sustainment professionals brought fellow troops the bullets, food, water, gasoline, armor, and – in recent years – networking services that sustain them in battles on behalf of the United States.

The Army Sustainment story has also been diverse. Even when the service was still segregated, an array of Army teamsters, stevedores, quartermasters, ordnance techs, and many other support forces worked with distinction to supply and maintain our combat forces around the world.

Like many Americans in the 1940s, Charity Adams started her service in response to the attack on America and the threats caused by global war. Born and raised in a segregated society, by the time the war began, the 22-year-old Adams had already graduated high school as class valedictorian, completed a bachelor's degree, and started a career as a teacher. In the middle of pursuing a master's degree in psychology in 1942, Adams paused her education to serve her nation in the newly created Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Recognized for her scholarly skills and abilities in leadership, Adams was assigned to Officer Candidate School. Upon her commissioning, she stayed at the OCS to train subsequent classes of leaders.

In 1944, at the age of 25, Adams was selected to command the first unit of African-American women to serve overseas. Leading the 6888th Central Postal Directory in England, Adams' unit was tasked with delivering mail to and from nearly seven million Soldiers fighting in Europe. Adams' unit was effectively the lifeline for Soldier morale – processing, sorting and sending along the tens of millions of love letters, messages from family, and news from home that sustained the spirits of American Soldiers fighting on the front lines.

Serving at the peak of the American war in Europe, Adams' unit handled nearly 200,000 letters per day and close to six million pieces of mail each month.

Gender discrimination limited her promotion to lieutenant colonel, the highest rank attainable during the war by any woman other than the lone colonel serving as the Women's Army Corps director. But her effectiveness was made clear when it took three units of men to replace her battalion after they disbanded.

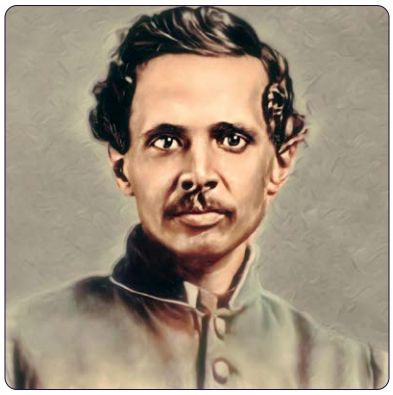
As LTC Charity Adams prepared to depart the Army in 1945, Arthur Gregg prepared to enter it. Seventeen years old, frustrated by segregation, and inspired by the service of African-Americans in World War II, Gregg enlisted in 1945. He quickly became involved in supply logistics in occupied Germany. As he helped the Army establish and rebuild the devastated region, Gregg excelled in the work and envisioned his rise within it. He applied to OCS in 1948, the same year President Truman ordered the desegregation of the armed forces. As a result, it fell to Soldiers and officers like Gregg to put this policy into practice by changing the culture in their commands and desegregating the Army from the ground up.

Gregg did so with great skill, leading by example and embarking on a career of excellence from the moment he graduated OCS. Gregg ran a supply depot in Japan, commanded a supply and support battalion in Vietnam, and served in several assignments in Germany throughout the Cold War, including his leadership of the Army and Air Force Exchange System. At the peak of his service, Gregg served as logistics director for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and as Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics for the Army. In addition to his extensive service throughout the world, Gregg also promoted equality at home. As a young officer in the 1950s, Gregg also personally desegregated the Fort Lee Officers Club, and, throughout his career, he mentored numerous younger Soldiers. When the Army established an award for logistics innovation and excellence in 2016, its namesake – and first recipient – was LTG Arthur J. Gregg.

Though Gregg and Adams served on different missions and in different conflicts, consistent themes of leadership, dedication, and problem solving united their service. Moreover, in overcoming the sustainment obstacles caused by war, they also helped overcome the social obstacles caused by segregation. Their service simultaneously supported mission success and societal progress. Both helped counter threats abroad through their service while mitigating prejudices at home through their performance – and both represent the best traditions of Army sustainment.

Other Renaming Candidates

SGT Powhatan Beaty



Born enslaved in Richmond in 1837, Powhatan Beaty's family secured their freedom and moved to Ohio in 1849. After the Emancipation Proclamation authorized African-American servicemen in 1863, Beaty enlisted in the 5th Regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops (USCT). He left the Army at the war's end and toured the country for many years as a successful actor.

Although he enlisted as a private, Beaty's leadership was immediately evident and he was promoted to SGT on his second day of service. Beaty showed repeated valor and courage during subsequent missions and battles. Fighting in the crucial 1864 Battle of New Market Heights, Beaty took command of the remaining troops after all officers were killed or wounded, regrouping and leading them on a final renewed assault. They captured the Confederate position, securing tactical and strategic successes. Beaty received the Medal of Honor for his actions. By the end of the war, Beaty had fought in 13 battles.

Powhatan Beaty repeatedly demonstrated battlefield valor and strong leadership that defied the racist assumptions of his day about the abilities of African-American Soldiers. His service also represents the bravery of 200,000 USCT Soldiers – many of whom were born enslaved, who fought for the United States, and were crucial in securing the war's objectives.

A native to Richmond, Beaty participated in the many local battles and sieges that ultimately led to the defeat of Confederate forces and their surrender at Appomattox.

COL Ruby Bradley

Born in West Virginia in 1907, Ruby Bradley was commissioned in 1934 in the U.S. Army Nurse Corps. During World War II, she became a POW in the Philippines.

During 37 months in captivity, Bradley as-

sisted in 230 major operations and delivered 13 babies. She and other POW nurses were dubbed "Angels in Fatigues" by fellow prisoners.

Then, during the Korean War, as chief nurse of an evacuation hospital under artillery fire, she refused to leave until sick and wounded were evacuated by plane. After the Korean War, she served in other leadership positions including chief nurse of U.S. Army Europe. COL Bradley retired in 1963 after 29 years of service. She served as a nurse supervisor in the private sector for another 17 years.

COL Bradley served in theater in two wars demonstrating bravery and leadership in very difficult conditions. She was a highly decorated female Army Soldier whose awards included two Legions of Merit and two Bronze Stars.

COL Bradley was a longtime resident of Virginia and West Virginia, and her service reflects the values of the United States Army.

SGT Jose Calugas

Born in 1907 in the Philippines, Jose Calugas enlisted in the Philippine Scouts of the U.S. Army in 1930.

Following his basic training at Camp Sill, Oklahoma, SGT Calugas was trained as an artilleryman and assigned to a Philippine Scouts artillery regiment at Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines.

On the morning of January 16, 1942, Calugas was serving as a mess sergeant for his artillery company, which was covering the withdrawal of Army forces during fighting against the Japanese in Bataan.

Observing that a friendly 75mm field gun had gone silent – its crew killed, save one badly wounded Soldier – Calugas rushed across 1,000 yards of open ground, through enemy fire, to man it. Lacking any orders requiring him to do so, he valiantly and single-handedly led the defense and operation of the heavily shelled position for the next 24 hours.

Announced as a Medal of Honor recipient for his actions, Calugas did not actually receive it before U.S. and Filipino forces in the Philippines surrendered to the Japanese on April 9, 1942.

During the months to follow, Calugas survived the infamous Bataan death march and subsequent imprisonment. In January 1943, the Japanese released him from his POW camp to work as a rice mill laborer. While doing so, he secretly joined a guerrilla unit and continued his fight against the Japanese as an officer with the outfit.

After the Philippines were liberated, Calugas finally received his Medal of Honor – presented by General of the Army George Marshall – and accepted a direct commission into the U.S. Army in 1945. Calugas continued to serve around the world, attaining full U.S. citizenship while posted in Japan. He retired as a captain in 1957.

Calugas was a Soldier serving in a support role who ran towards danger to protect his unit, sustain the mission, and confront the enemy. Demonstrating great courage and valor both in that moment and throughout the war, Calugas' service also reflects the heroism of the vast multitude of service members from United States territories who fought bravely and fiercely during World War II.

MG Mary Clarke

Born in 1924 in New York, MG Mary Elizabeth Clarke enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1945. She was commissioned in 1949 from the Women's Army Corps Officer Candidate School at Fort Lee.

During her 32-year Army career – the longest tenure ever held by a woman – Clarke served in a variety of capacities. As an officer, her assignments included commanding the WAC Training Battalion, serving in the Office of Equal Opportunity, and commanding the WAC Center and WAC School.

Clarke was promoted to brigadier general and appointed as the last WAC Director in 1975. Upon the WAC disestablishment in 1978, MG Clarke became the first woman promoted to major general in the U.S. Army. Her final assignment was as commanding general of the Military Police School. After retiring in 1981, she served on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service.

MG Clarke's story represents the highest ideals of

long service to the nation to which all Soldiers should aspire. Although the Army was segregated by gender for the majority of her career, Clarke excelled at every assignment given to her and played a significant role in helping the Army transition from the separate Women's Army Corps, leading to the integrated force that exists today.

2LT Ernest Dervishian

Born in Virginia in 1916, Ernest Dervishian was the son of Armenian immigrants. He enlisted in the Army in September 1941. By 1944 he had risen to technical sergeant (T/SGT).

In May 1944, Dervishian was helping lead platoon-sized operations in the field as forces approached Rome. While leading a small group of Soldiers in advance of his company, T/SGT Dervishian and his men encountered Germans holding several strong defensive positions. During the next several hours, Dervishian repeatedly led his eight men in assaults on the Germans, engaging in close combat. His indomitable courage and leadership resulted in the elimination of six German positions and the capture of more than 50 prisoners.

Dervishian received the Medal of Honor for his actions along with a battlefield promotion to second lieutenant. He left the service with that rank at the war's end and returned to Richmond, where he lived and worked the rest of his life.

Ernest Dervishian represents the many Americans who answered the call to service and whose prodigious courage, tactical skill, and battlefield adaptation helped turn the tide of war in Western Europe.

BG Hazel Johnson-Brown

Hazel Johnson-Brown, born 1927 in Pennsylvania, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps (ANC) in 1955. She became the first African-American female general officer in 1979 upon promotion to brigadier general, serving as Chief of the ANC. She retired after 28 years of service.

Johnson-Brown was a highly-accomplished nurse, educator, and leader in the ANC. From 1955 to 1966, she held numerous nursing and instructor positions. In 1966, she evaluated the MUST (mobile unit, self-contained, transportable) hospital before it deployed to Vietnam. From 1967 to 1973, she served at the Army Medical Research and Development Command, evaluating new medical treatments and equipment, and was then director of the Walter Reed Institute of Nursing from 1976 to 1978.

As the 16th ANC chief, she opened new career, educational, and leadership opportunities to Army nurses. After retiring, she remained active in nursing education and leadership, and was a hospital volunteer at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, during the Gulf War.

Johnson-Brown overcame the obstacles of discrimination in America during her career, providing an example for many others to follow with her lasting contributions to the Army and the profession of nursing through a lifetime of service and leadership.

2LT Emily Perez

Born 1983 in West Germany to a military family, Emily Perez was commissioned at West Point in 2005, where she had been the first African-American at the U.S. Military Academy to serve as a cadet brigade command sergeant major.

Following her commissioning, 2LT Perez was assigned as a treatment platoon leader in the 204th Support Battalion to support and care for fellow Soldiers. During a subsequent deployment to Iraq, she was killed in 2006 when an improvised explosive device was detonated near her vehicle, which was leading a convoy. She posthumously received the Bronze Star.

2LT Perez demonstrated exceptional leadership and capability as a cadet at West Point, and then made the ultimate sacrifice while serving as a support Soldier in the U.S. Army. Perez's story represents the highest ideals of valor and service to the nation to which all Soldiers should aspire.

PVT George Watson

Born in Mississippi in 1914, George Watson grew up in Alabama. He was drafted into the United States Army after graduating college in 1942.

Watson was trained to be a quartermaster at what was then called Camp Lee, Virginia, before he deployed to the Pacific Theater. Arriving in Australia in January 1943, he was assigned to the 29th Quartermaster Regiment and found himself serving aboard a cargo ship operated by the U.S. Army.

Just two months into his deployment, on March 8, 1943, Watson's vessel fell under attack by Japanese bombers while transporting supplies off the coast of Papua New Guinea. The ship began to sink.

Watson, a strong swimmer, remained in the water to assist fellow Soldiers and crew members as they abandoned ship. He repeatedly returned to the sinking vessel to help struggling comrades, rather than seeking the safety offered by nearby life rafts.

Eventually, exhausted from his valiant rescue of numerous Soldiers and crew, which rendered him unable to fight the suction of water from the sinking ship, PVT Watson was pulled under and drowned.

Watson posthumously received the Distinguished Service Cross in June 1943. Decades later, in 1997, this recognition was upgraded to the Medal of Honor, following a Congressional review of racial disparities in the issuance of service medals and awards.

Watson's bravery and self-sacrificing devotion to his fellow man exemplify the finest traditions of military service. He repeatedly refused safety to help others, demonstrating courage under calamity and dedication to the greater good.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Lee be changed to Fort Gregg-Adams and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Lee Theater" to the "Gregg-Adams Theater."

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.

The Commission recommends the base modify its existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the base comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the base.

The Commission recommends the base to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Cost

As of February 16, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $2,396,600.

Original Naming

What was then called Camp Pickett officially opened in 1941 as part of the rapid United States military expansion prior to entering World War II. The base was named after George Edward Pickett, a Confederate officer during the Civil War.

Pickett was a West Point graduate and career U.S. Army officer before he took arms against the United States during the Civil War. He is best remembered for being one of the commanders at Pickett's Charge, the bloody and failed offensive during the Battle of Gettysburg that infamously bears his name.

On July 3, 1863, as part of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's strategy, Pickett sent approximately 12,000 men forth on a miles-long frontal assault against the entrenched center of the Union Army's lines. Confederate insurrectionists like Pickett believed that its success would break the United States Army in two and allow them to further march throughout Pennsylvania and the Mid Atlantic, either surrounding the nation's capital or forcing Lincoln's armistice or surrender. The attack failed and over 50 percent of Pickett's men were killed or wounded.

Pickett continued to serve in Lee's armies for the rest of the war. Pickett committed war crimes in 1864 when he ordered the execution of 22 North Carolinian men – prisoners of war who were captured fighting for the United States. Pickett fled to Montreal after the war before benefiting from the generous amnesty offered to all Confederates and returning to the United States.

Why These Candidates

Since its creation in 1941, Fort Pickett has trained Americans to become the world's best Soldiers by hosting all manner of units and providing realistic and challenging training scenarios to them.

In that spirit, these 10 candidates represent the best traditions of American soldiering. Coming from across the country and rendering service around the world, they are united by their dedication to our nation.

Not all of these individuals trained at Fort Pickett, but they all displayed the kinds of readiness or careers of service that would inspire any Soldier coming through the base's gates on a training rotation.

Some candidates displayed supreme leadership, care and commitment to their fellow Soldiers. First Sergeant (1SG) Pascal Poolaw served in three wars, earning four silver stars, three purple hearts, and 42 total awards. He was killed helping wounded Soldiers to safety. CPL Tibor Rubin showed the highest levels of bravery in battle, and then repeatedly risked his life as a POW to save his fellow Soldiers, receiving the Medal of Honor. As an Army scout and spy, Army Scout Harriet Tubman displayed tactical expertise in reconnaissance and maneuvering, leading U.S. Soldiers on a mission that liberated 700 slaves.

Other candidates displayed exceptional tactical skill, courage under fire and battlefield valor. PFC Sadao Munemori, SGT Cornelius Charlton, and T/SGT Frank Peregory all earned the Medal of Honor for seizing the initiative at great personal risk to secure their mission objective and protect their fellow Soldiers. Due to their courageous actions, all three also made the supreme sacrifice for their country and its cause.

Some candidates have a close connection to Fort Pickett or Virginia. In addition to T/SGT Frank Peregory, a Virginia National Guardsman born and raised in Central Virginia, T/SGT Van Barfoot served in the 45th Infantry Division (The "Thunderbirds"), which trained at Fort Pickett. He received the Medal of Honor for evincing battlefield valor that all Soldiers training at Fort Pickett should aspire to.

A generation before them, SGT Earle Gregory had also left Virginia for the battlefields of Europe, receiving the Medal of Honor for storming enemy positions against all odds and taking more than 20 prisoners during World War I. And BG Anna Hays chose Virginia as her home, spending four decades there after her distinguished career in nursing and her advocacy for her fellow servicewomen that represented the dedication of so many Army Nurse Corps personnel and the essential role they have played supporting and saving U.S. Soldiers.

Finally, Soldiers training at the base should also be inspired by some of the Army's most remarkable stories of leadership. Two men – BG Benjamin O Davis, Sr. and GEN Colin Powell – epitomized service and dedication to the United States throughout their careers. Each overcame racial biases through their impeccable service and character, and each spent long careers in service to the nation, often working in nearby Washington, D.C.

Selected Candidate

T/SGT Van T. Barfoot

The Commission recommends Fort Pickett be changed to Fort Barfoot after Technical Sergeant Van T. Barfoot.

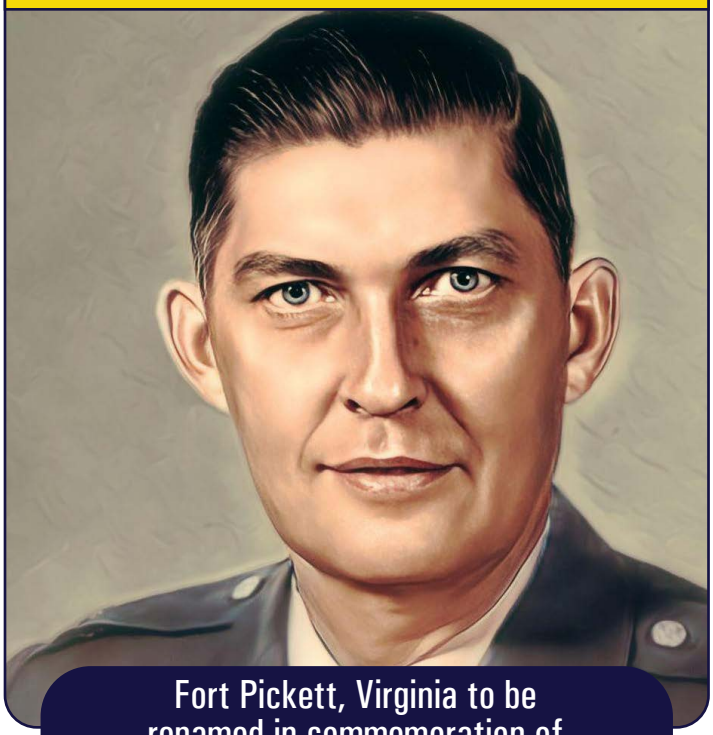
Like approximately 15 million of his fellow Americans, Van T. Barfoot answered the call for national service during World War II. He started his service earlier than many, enlisting into the Army in 1940 as the nation warily mobilized in response to war in Europe and Asia. Barfoot watched with his fellow Americans as the war intensified, and he shipped out with his fellow Soldiers after the attack at Pearl Harbor. He fought with great valor, evincing tactical skill, commitment to his mission, and dedication to his men.

These qualities became evident by his actions on May 23, 1944. As a technical sergeant fighting in Northern Italy, Barfoot and his unit were assaulting well-entrenched German forces. When they came under attack from machine gun positions in the foothills of the Alps, Barfoot moved out alone, heading for the enemy flank.

Crawling to the edge of the first machine gun emplacement, Barfoot threw a grenade that killed two and wounded three of the crew, disabling the position. Securing the three prisoners, Barfoot advanced on a second machine gun nest which he attacked with tommy-gun fire, killing two more enemy soldiers and taking another three as prisoner. Continuing his solitary assault, Barfoot encountered a third machine gun emplacement and compelled the crew to surrender. Having turned the tide in the area, he continued to "mop up" the remaining enemy positions, ultimately taking 17 prisoners while consolidating the newly won position.

But Barfoot's day was only half over. Later in the afternoon the Germans counterattacked, with three tanks leading their charge. Now leading a small squad defending the ground gained, Barfoot acquired a bazooka and again moved out ahead of his men, facing the tanks alone. He fired on the lead tank, disabling it and causing the other two to turn away. When the crew exited the stopped vehicle, Barfoot attacked, killing three. With the counterattack reversed, Barfoot then proceeded further into enemy territory. Finding a field artillery piece that had been temporarily abandoned, he destroyed it by placing and detonating an explosive charge in its barrel. Finally withdrawing from these varied fights to the safety of his lines, Barfoot discovered two grievously wounded American Soldiers unable to evacuate by themselves. Risking his safety once again, he supported both as they moved almost a mile across exposed grounds, leading them to treatment and, in all likelihood, saving their lives.

FORT BARFOOT



Fort Pickett, Virginia to be renamed in commemoration of T/SGT Van T. Barfoot

Any single one of these actions could merit a high award for valor. And every one of them was carried out with the utmost dedication to the success of his mission and the safety of his Soldiers. Similarly, when notified that he had received the Medal of Honor for his actions, Barfoot chose to have his ceremony conducted in the field with his unit.

Just as he entered the service earlier than many, he also stayed longer than most: Barfoot served for a total of 34 years, including tours in Korea and Vietnam. He also served as Senior Army Advisor to the Virginia National Guard, and he retired in Virginia as a colonel. Barfoot's pride in service continued throughout his life; in 2009 he made national news at the age of 90 when he insisted on flying the American flag at his home, against the wishes of his local homeowners association.

As his Medal of Honor citation rightly articulates, Barfoot's "herculean efforts," "extraordinary heroism," and "magnificent valor" offer "perpetual inspiration to his fellow Soldiers."

Other Renaming Candidates

SGT Cornelius Charlton

Born 1929 in West Virginia, Cornelius Charlton enlisted in the Army in 1946. In 1950, while serving with an engineer unit in Japan, Charlton volunteered for duty in Korea. By 1951, he was the platoon sergeant of a largely African-American infantry unit.

In June 1951, Charlton's company attacked Chinese forces entrenched on a hilltop. After his platoon leader was wounded, Charlton took command, rallied the men, and spearheaded the assault. He eliminated two positions and killed six Chinese soldiers with his weapon and grenades. The platoon continued up the slope until it suffered heavy casualties and was pinned down. Charlton regrouped the men and led them forward once more, but they were stopped by a barrage of grenades. Despite a severe chest wound, Charlton refused medical care and led a third charge that took his platoon to the crest of the ridge. Observing a remaining enemy emplacement on the reverse slope, he charged it alone. He was hit by another grenade, but attacked the position with devastating fire that routed the defenders. Charlton died from his wounds later that day. He received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Charlton's bravery and self-sacrifice are in keeping with the highest U.S. Army traditions. He took command during a desperate situation, rallying his men to success. At times advancing alone, he displayed leadership and valor beyond his years for the success of his men and the mission.

BG Benjamin Davis, Sr.

Born in Washington, D.C. in 1877, Benjamin Davis, Sr., participated in his high school's cadet program. He enlisted in 1899, was commissioned in 1901, and served with the U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War. During his lengthy military career, Davis served with the 9th Cavalry and 10th Cavalry in the Philippine Islands; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at both Wilberforce College and the Tuskegee Institute; and as an inspector for the U.S. Army Inspector General in Europe.

In 1941, he became the first Black officer promoted to the rank of brigadier general. In 1942, Davis was assigned to the European Theater of Operations for special duty on the Advisory Committee on Negro Troop Problems, where he investigated, reported, and highlighted the discrimination, detriments and conflicts caused by segregation in the U.S. Army. Davis ended the war as a leader in communications protocols in Europe. He retired in 1948 after 50 years of active service.

When Davis began his Army career, he served in a segregated unit. He spent his entire career fighting that segregation to become the first Black general in the U.S. Army. He was influential in the adoption of policies that would eventually integrate the Army. His experiences and accomplishments inspired other Black Soldiers, including his son, who became the first Black general officer in the U.S. Air Force.

SGT Earle Davis Gregory

Earle Davis Gregory, born in 1897 in Virginia, joined the Army along with four million other men and women who did the same when America entered World War I.

By 1918, Gregory had deployed to France and risen to the rank of platoon sergeant, despite only being 20 years old.

Like many American units, Gregory's trench mortar platoon fought during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in October 1918. While fighting north of Verdun in October 1918, SGT Gregory's unit was pinned down by German machine gun fire.

Realizing the danger to his men and other American Soldiers, Gregory seized a rifle and trench-mortar shell – which he later used as a hand grenade – left his detachment of the platoon, and advanced ahead of the infantry, capturing a machine gun along with three enemy soldiers.

Advancing still farther from the machine gun nest, he then captured a howitzer and, entering a dugout

in the immediate vicinity, single-handedly captured 19 more enemy fighters. For his actions, SGT Gregory received the Medal of Honor, becoming the first white native-born Virginian to receive this honor.

BG Anna Hays

Born in 1920 in New York state and raised in Pennsylvania, BG Anna Hays trained as a nurse, answer the nation's call to serve as a volunteer in the military during World War II.

Hays received her commission in the United States Army Nurse Corps (ANC) in 1942, and served in the ANC until 1971. In 1970, Hays became the first woman promoted to the rank of brigadier general. She was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and two Legion of Merit awards.

During World War II, Hays served in the China-Burma-India Theater and worked in a field hospital near the front lines, enduring difficult conditions to care for the sick and wounded. Hays deployed to Korea in 1950, again serving in a field hospital where she worked in dangerous conditions during a period of intense combat.

Over two more decades, Hays continued to serve and lead in the ANC, using her rising positions to advocate for more equitable policies and practices for women serving in the Army. She was especially effective in removing barriers that prevented mothers from serving in uniform.

As chief of the ANC from 1967 to 1971, and during the Vietnam War, she worked to modernize training programs and support thousands of Army nurses deployed to Southeast Asia.

BG Hays demonstrated leadership and character of the highest caliber throughout her career. She demonstrated commitment to the Army and dedication to duty under conditions of great adversity, and her promotion and advocacy broke barriers for women throughout the service.

Following her retirement from an illustrious career of active duty military service, BG Anna Hays continued to live within the Commonwealth of Virginia for more than four decades.

PFC Sadao Munemori

Born in 1922 in California to Japanese immigrant parents, Sadao Munemori enlisted in the U.S. Army in November 1941.

Initially selected for Military Intelligence Service Language School, he chose to transfer to the all-Nisei 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team, reverting in rank from technical sergeant to private. In 1944, Munemori helped rescue the "Lost Battalion" in France, saving 200 Soldiers. By 1945 he was fighting with his regiment in Italy, attacking Germany's "Gothic Line."

While scaling a mountain in Northwestern Italy in April 1945, Munemori's squad became pinned down by enemy fire. When the squad leader was wounded, Munemori took over, single-handedly knocking out two machine guns through frontal assaults. While retreating to safety, an enemy grenade fell into the shell crater where two other Soldiers had taken shelter. Munemori jumped on the grenade, shielding his comrades from the blast and sacrificing himself for their safety. His actions were deemed vital to clearing the path for his company to liberate the area and in breaking that section of the German line.

Munemori was initially posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his bravery, which was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in March 1946. Munemori became the first Japanese-American to earn the nation's highest award for valor. His actions demonstrated selfless dedication to his fellow Soldiers and his valorous commitment to mission success.

T/SGT Frank Peregory

Born in Virginia in 1916, Frank Peregory enlisted in the Virginia Army National Guard in 1931 at the age of 15. His unit was called into federal service in February 1941 and then extended upon U.S. entry into World War II. They

were sent to Britain, where they trained extensively for the invasion of Normandy.

Peregory survived the D-Day landing. Two days later, he and his unit were among the leading forces of Americans seeking to move into the surrounding countryside. They encountered a German position on heights overlooking a small town that withstood U.S. tank fire and had inflicted many Allied casualties. On his own initiative, Peregory risked his life by moving up the hillside under heavy fire to locate the enemy trench. He attacked a squad of enemy soldiers with hand grenades and his bayonet, killing eight and taking three prisoners. Moving further into the trench, he forced 32 more Soldiers to surrender, silencing the machine guns. By the end of the action, he had single-handedly neutralized 40 enemy soldiers, taken a deadly emplacement away from the enemy, and secured the safety of his fellow Soldiers.

Killed in action six days later, he posthumously received the Medal of Honor.

As a citizen-Soldier who displayed great courage and tactical competence under fire, T/SGT Peregory's valor and aggressiveness to protect his fellow Soldiers and fulfill his mission epitomized the ideals to which all Soldiers should aspire.

T/SGT Peregory was born in Virginia, and served in the Virginia National Guard for more than a decade.

1SG Pascal Poolaw

Born in Oklahoma in 1922 as a member of the People of the Kiowa Nation, Pascal Poolaw followed his father and uncles into the military by joining the Army in 1942. He served for two decades, fighting in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

Poolaw earned his first Purple Heart when wounded in September 1944, followed by a Silver Star for his actions in Belgium. During the Korean War, he earned two more Silver Stars, a Distinguished Service Cross, and another Purple Heart. His award citations in all these actions represent a Soldier and leader who consistently risked his safety to protect his men and secure tactical victories. Poolaw retired in 1962, but rejoined the Army in 1967 at the age of 45 when his sons were drafted and sent to Vietnam, hoping to take the place of his youngest son, whom he followed to Vietnam as first sergeant of a company in the 1st Infantry Division.

In November 1967, Poolaw's unit was on a search and destroy mission when it was attacked by a strong Viet Cong force. Under heavy fire and exposed, Poolaw raced to the lead squad and had it lay down defensive fire, saving many lives. He ran back and forth across an open field, pulling wounded Soldiers to medics while he was repeatedly wounded by shrapnel and rifle fire. Poolaw was killed by a rocket-propelled grenade while pulling another casualty out of the line of fire. He was posthumously awarded a fourth Silver Star for his actions.

As a heavily decorated Soldier with 42 awards that included the Distinguished Service Cross, four Silver Stars, five Bronze Stars, and three Purple Hearts over the course of three wars, Pascal Poolaw demonstrated the characteristics of a warrior in the fullest sense. He showed the highest levels of heroism, dedication, and sacrifice for his family, his country, and his fellow Soldiers.

GEN Colin Powell

Colin Powell was born in New York in 1937. He joined the ROTC program while attending City College of New York, graduated in 1958, and rose to the rank of general during his 35 years of military service.

GEN Powell served in various command and staff positions. He served two tours in Vietnam, commanded the 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and was the junior military assistant to two Deputy Secretaries of Defense.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1979, he served as the assistant commander of the 4th Infantry Division before becoming senior military assistant to the Secretary of Defense. In 1986, Powell took command of V Corps in Germany as a lieutenant general and subsequently served as the National Security Advisor from 1987 to 1989.

Powell was promoted to general in 1989 and served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff until his retirement in 1993. In this position, he oversaw the war against Iraq (Operation Desert Storm) in 1991. He lat-

er served as the United States Secretary of State from 2001 to 2005.

GEN Powell's lifelong dedication to service reflects the highest ideals of the Army's values. His example is one to which all Soldiers should aspire.

CPL Tibor Rubin

Born in 1929 in Hungary, Tibor "Ted" Rubin survived approximately 14 months in the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria until it was liberated by the U.S. Army in May 1945.

Rubin, having immigrated to the United States in 1948, tried to join the Army the following year, but failed the English language test. He tried again in 1950 and passed. After completing his basic training, Rubin shipped out to Korea.

During the Korean War, Rubin was assigned to participate in numerous dangerous missions. He demonstrated great courage under fire in all of them.

In October 1950, Chinese forces ambushed his unit. Rubin was armed with a .30-caliber machine gun that he used to cover the retreat of his fellow Soldiers, maintaining fire until his ammunition was exhausted. He was severely wounded as a result and captured.

Despite several offers by the Chinese to release him to communist Hungary, Rubin chose to remain in the prison camp, risking his life by breaking into enemy storehouses to commandeer and deliver food to other starving prisoners, while also providing them with medical care. He is credited with saving at least 40 of his fellow POWs before they were repatriated in the spring of 1953.

Rubin was recommended to receive the Medal of Honor several times even before his capture, but progress was blocked due to the antisemitism of a commanding sergeant.

After the passage of the Jewish War Veterans Act in 2001, Rubin's nomination was reviewed and he received the Medal of Honor for his actions in Korea in 2005. By demonstrating battlefield valor of the highest degree and repeatedly risking his personal safety to save the lives of others both as a Soldier and a prisoner, Rubin exemplified the highest ideals of military service and devotion.

Army Scout Harriet Tubman

Born a slave in Maryland around 1822 with the name Araminta Ross, Harriet Tubman was enslaved for 28 years until she liberated herself by escaping north. She became a well-known abolitionist who liberated 70 people (many of them family members) via 13 missions back into Maryland during the 1850s.

During the Civil War, Tubman served with the U.S. Army, initially serving as a cook and a nurse. By 1863, she had become connected to a regiment of African-American Soldiers in South Carolina, working as a scout and spy on their behalf. She combined her own knowledge with several reconnaissance missions (sometimes dressed like a field hand) to determine locations and conditions of Confederate defenses. Primarily operating from Port Royal, Tubman mapped much of the greater surrounding area, helping the U.S. capture Jacksonville. Her greatest achievement came in the Combahee River Raid, when she reconnoitered Confederate mine placements to guide U.S. troopships up the river, allowing them to raid plantations and liberate 700 enslaved men, women and children. After the war, she worked in movements for women's suffrage and equal rights.

A champion of liberty all her life, by the outbreak of the Civil War Tubman already had a decade of experience maneuvering as well as any Soldier. By contributing her skills to the U.S. Army, Tubman time and again demonstrated great military acumen for reconnaissance and intelligence, helping them on missions of human liberation that meet the Army's highest ideals.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Pickett be changed to Fort Barfoot and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Fort Pickett Fire & Rescue" decal to the "Fort Barfoot Fire & Rescue" decal.

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested

names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.

The Commission recommends the base modify its existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the base comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the base.

The Commission recommends the base to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Cost

As of January 18, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $322,900.

Commissioners Lawrence Romo and Jerry Buchanan meet with community members and personnel from Fort Pickett, Virginia, October 27, 2021, to hear thoughts on renaming the post and assess the scope of DoD-owned or operated Confederate assets there.

Fort Polk, Louisiana

Original Naming

Fort Polk is named after Leonidas Polk, a Confederate Officer during the Civil War. What was then called Camp Polk officially opened on August 1, 1941 to initially support the Louisiana Maneuvers as part of the rapid expansion of the U.S. military. Leonidas Polk, a slave owning bishop, become a major general in the Confederate Army. In the years before the war, he enjoyed much of his status and fame due to his familial connections to President James K. Polk. During the Civil War, his close friendship with Jefferson Davis (President of the Confederate States of Army) led to his continued promotion and status even while his actions as a commander led to repeated defeats. He was killed in June 1864 from a United States artillery barrage while scouting a small ridge near Atlanta.

Why These Candidates

These 11 names pay tribute to Fort Polk's history as a place of maneuver, training, planning and readiness. Many candidates' actions capture the warrior spirit, while others attest to the kinds of tactics and planning that the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) instills and supports. All honor the long traditions of combat valor, superior training, and tactical and strategic developments that have made the Army an exceptional force.

Some are connected directly to the history of Fort Polk. GEN Dwight Eisenhower and GEN George Marshall pay tribute to the history of training effective fighting forces, including the Louisiana Maneuvers that constituted Fort Polk's founding.

Other candidates displayed the warrior ethos instilled by the JRTC in conflicts of the past. Their names commemorate actions that demonstrated superior tactics, valor, and training. These candidates' backgrounds and battles span many of the nation's twentieth-century conflicts, but are united by all six having received the Medal of Honor. SGT Alvin York and SGT William Henry Johnson both fought with incredible tenacity and courage in World War I; however, the racial politics of the era gave fame to one man and left the other forgotten. In World War II, CPT Francis Wai and PFC John Magrath came from across the country and fought across the world, making the ultimate sacrifice for their nation in Asia and Europe. In the Vietnam War, SFC Lawrence Joel and PFC Milton Lee both honored the joint readiness tradition through their service. Joel's care for wounded Soldiers emphasizes the importance of medical support, while Lee's actions show that battlefield courage takes many simultaneous forms. SFC Joel and PFC Lee also honor Fort Polk's role in training troops for Vietnam.

Three other names honor the different ways that readiness and leadership have combined in our nation's history: BG Frank Merrill's leadership of irregular warfare against the Japanese in Burma demonstrates tactical excellence, while GEN John Vessey and GEN Colin Powell's lives and careers both commemorate service that spanned many facets of the U.S. Army both in the field and in the strategy room.

Selected Candidate

SGT William Henry Johnson

The Commission recommends Fort Polk be changed to Fort Johnson after SGT William Henry Johnson.

Late into the evening on Tuesday, May 14, 1918, William Henry Johnson stood sentry at the foremost redoubt on the flank of a forward trench in the Argonne Forest. Johnson's presence at that position alone was improbable: most American Soldiers were yet to arrive in Europe as the nation struggled through the logistics of training, equipping, and deploying an army of four million volunteers and draftees. When they did arrive, fewer still of those Soldiers would be African-American, as the racial politics of the age led American commander John J. Pershing to include only white combat troops in his expeditionary force. By enlisting in a segregated army, shipping out months earlier than many U.S. Soldiers, and being attached to an allied force, Johnson and his fellow sentry were – against all odds – Black Americans wearing French uniforms at the tip of democracy's spear in the final spring of World War I. And in the middle of that May night, Johnson would show he belonged there.

Johnson's action began around two o'clock in the morning, when a German raiding party suddenly attacked his position. Sent to cause chaos and capture or kill as many of the sleeping Soldiers as possible, the German attack was unexpected and ferocious: the two Americans had barely heard the sounds of snipping wires when enemy grenades fell into their trench, incapacitating Johnson's comrade and wounding Johnson himself. Facing a fierce enemy, wounded, and without support, Johnson could have surrendered but chose to fight.

Sounding the alarm before singlehandedly facing the enemy, Johnson threw grenades until his supply was exhausted. When he ran out of grenades, Johnson fired his rifle until he spent his ammunition. When he ran out of bullets, Johnson

FORT JOHNSON

Fort Polk, Louisiana to be renamed in commemoration of PVT William Henry Johnson

charged the enemy, swinging his rifle as a club. And when he observed two Germans about to carry his wounded comrade away for interrogation, Johnson abandoned his rifle and instead drew his bolo knife, fighting off the raiders at close quarters and pushing them back from the position. Ultimately, Johnson single-handedly engaged approximately two dozen men that night, killing at least four; few returned to their lines unscathed. Despite being outnumbered by a factor of 20 and sustaining 21 separate wounds in hand-to-hand combat, he had saved his comrade, sounded the alarm, and secured his unit's safety and position.

Johnson became the United States' first hero of the Great War, immediately receiving the French Croix de Guerre for his actions. He was the first American Soldier ever to receive the award. Johnson was an icon on the home front, and his story motivated many African-Americans to support the war effort. Serving with his unit through many subsequent battles, he became known as "Black Death" and was paraded through New York City when he returned.

Yet though the hero of his hour, Johnson was also the victim of his times. Upon returning to Jim Crow America, he was not awarded equal benefits as white Soldiers. Unable to effectively work as a result of his wounds and lacking appropriate treatment for them, he died destitute in 1929. Though buried with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery, he faded from major memory for most of a century. Indeed, even his resting place was unknown for most of that time.

In recent decades, however, those aware of Johnson's story began to reassert its rightful place in our national memory. He posthumously received the Purple Heart in 1996 and the Distinguished Service Cross in 2002; the latter was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 2015.

SGT William Henry Johnson's heroism should continue to serve as an example and inspiration for the Soldiers of our present and our future, just as it did for Soldiers of his past. His story embodies an indomitable will to win against all odds, the sacrifices borne by our Soldiers, and the many heritages of our military heroes.

Other Renaming Candidates

General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower

Dwight Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas in 1890 and raised in Abilene, Kansas. He was commissioned at West Point in 1915 as second lieutenant. In World War II, he commanded Allied forces in the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, and then, as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force (1944-1945), he oversaw the invasion of Europe (Operation Overlord) and the subsequent defeat of Nazi Germany.

Following World War II, he served as Chief of Staff of the Army (1945-1948) and Supreme Commander of NATO (1950-1952). After his retirement in 1952, he was elected as the 34th President of the United States (1953-1961).

Eisenhower's career demonstrates his lifetime dedication to serving the nation to the very best of his abilities. Eisenhower did not hail from a family with a history of military service, but he leapt at the chance to attend West Point to further his education and rose to command the liberation of Europe. His extensive military experience informed his presidential policies, both foreign and domestic.

Eisenhower was present at the Louisiana Maneuvers, and ensured troops under his command demonstrated the training, command, logistics, and tactical knowledge required for combat resembling today's JRTC mission.

SFC Lawrence Joel

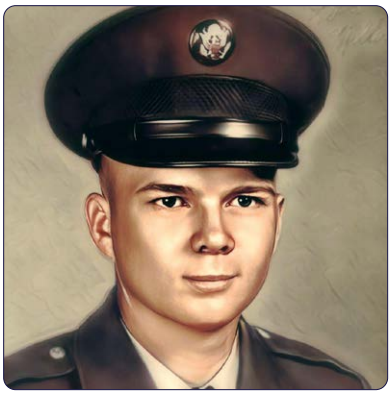
Lawrence Joel was born in North Carolina in 1928. He joined the Merchant Marine for a year before enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1946. SFC Joel served in the Korean War, later in Vietnam as a medic with the 173d Airborne Brigade, and he retired in 1973.

On November 8, 1965, while serving in South Vietnam, then Specialist 5 Joel and his unit were ambushed by a large Viet Cong force while on patrol north of Saigon. Over the course of 24 hours, he braved heavy enemy fire to administer first aid to his wounded comrades, despite suffering two wounds himself. He shouted words of encouragement to his fellow Soldiers and repeatedly exposed himself to enemy fire to administer life-saving aid. When medical supplies ran out, he improvised by using a plastic bag to staunch a comrade's chest wound and saved his life. For these actions, he received the Medal of Honor in 1967.

SFC Joel's daring gallantry under the most adverse conditions saved many lives and serves as an inspiration to all. His profound concern for his fellow Soldiers, at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of the U.S. Army and reflect positively upon himself and the U.S. military.

SFC Joel's varied valor and support in battle exemplify the skills fostered by Fort Polk's JRTC mission.

PFC Milton Lee



Born in Louisiana in 1949, Milton Lee enlisted in the Army in 1967 during the height of the Vietnam War. He completed signal training and was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division. He was sent to Vietnam as a radio operator for his unit.

In April 1968, Lee's platoon was the lead element of his company's patrol when it came under fire from several well-concealed bunkers. Half of the platoon was immediately wounded, and most of the remaining men retreated to a position of safety. Lee, however, stayed behind to provide medical assistance to the wounded Soldiers. After the company regrouped for a larger assault, Lee resumed his duties as radioman, conveying information to superiors throughout the battle. After observing an enemy ambush about to unfold, Lee single-handedly charged towards it, killing the four enemy Soldiers comprising the ambush element. He was mortally wounded attacking a second bunker. He posthumously received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Despite being 19 years old, Lee's actions displayed courage, valor, dedication and skill beyond his years.

General of the Army George Marshall

Born in 1880 in Pennsylvania, George Marshall graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1901 and was commissioned in the Army in 1902. He retired in 1945 as General of the Army, one of 10 men to ever hold the five-star rank.

During World War I, Marshall achieved recognition and promotion for his staff work in key battles – Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonnes. As the assistant commandant of the Infantry School, he single-handedly overhauled the curriculum in what became known as the "Marshall Revolution." By 1939, Marshall had risen to U.S. Army Chief of Staff and was responsible for the operation of the U.S. Army during its global prosecution of World War II. After retiring from the Army in 1945, Marshall served as Secretary of State (1947-1949) and Secretary of Defense (1950-1951). He was also a key leader in the development of the European Recovery Program (ERP), commonly referred to as the Marshall Plan, which helped revitalize an economically devastated Europe.

Marshall dedicated his life to serving the nation, rising through the ranks from second lieutenant to General of the Army. One of the most influential leaders in the U.S. Army, Marshall was both the "architect of victory" and the "architect of peace" during and after World War II.

Marshall was one of the leaders of the Louisiana Maneuvers, the primary driver for Fort Polk's buildup.

PFC John Magrath

Born in Connecticut in 1924, Private First Class John Magrath left high school in 1943 before graduating to enlist in the U.S. Army and join the 10th Mountain Division. He trained in Colorado and Texas before deploying to Italy with the division to fight during World War II.

In April 1945, Magrath's unit attacked fortified German positions at Castel d'Aiano, near the northern Italian city of Bologna. With his company pinned down by enemy automatic weapon's fire, Magrath single-handedly attacked and captured a German machine gun nest, armed only with his rifle.

Magrath quickly turned the captured enemy machine gun on the Germans, neutralizing two additional machine gun positions and another enemy strongpoint. Later, under heavy shellfire, he volunteered to collect casualty reports and was mortally wounded. He posthumously received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

Magrath's heroic actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of military service. His personal courage and sacrifice serve as an inspiration to Soldiers today and in the future, and his varied valor and support in battle exemplify the skills and warrior spirit fostered by Fort Polk's JRTC mission.

BG Frank Merrill

Born in Massachusetts in 1903, Frank Merrill enlisted in the Army in 1922, rising up to the rank of staff sergeant as an engineer.

In 1929, Merrill graduated from West Point after receiving an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

In 1938, Merrill became the Military Attaché in Tokyo and later joined GEN Douglas MacArthur's staff in the Philippines in 1941.

In 1943, Merrill was promoted to brigadier general after only 14 years as a commissioned officer. He commanded a volunteer special forces unit known as "Merrill's Marauders," formed to harass Japanese forces operating in Burma.

Over the course of slightly more than five months of continuous combat, the Marauders advanced 750 miles, fought in five major engagements, and engaged with the Japanese on 32 separate occasions before the unit was eventually disbanded. BG Merrill retired from the U.S. Army in 1948. He was in the first class of veterans inducted into the U.S. Army Ranger Hall of Fame in 1992.

GEN Merrill's training and leadership of his men in irregular warfare demonstrate the traditions of excellence, innovation, and readiness and represents the warrior spirit of JRTC.

GEN Colin Powell

Colin Powell was born in New York in 1937. He joined the ROTC program while attending City College of New York, graduated in 1958, and rose to the rank of general during his 35 years of military service.

GEN Powell served in various command and staff positions. He served two tours in Vietnam, commanded the 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and was the junior military assistant to two Deputy Secretaries of Defense.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1979, he served as the assistant commander of the 4th Infantry Division before becoming senior military assistant to the Secretary of Defense. In 1986, Powell took command of V Corps in Germany as a lieutenant general and subsequently served as the National Security Advisor from 1987 to 1989.

Powell was promoted to general in 1989 and served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff until his retirement in 1993. In this position, he oversaw the war against Iraq (Operation Desert Storm) in 1991. He later served as the United States Secretary of State from 2001 to 2005.

GEN Powell's lifelong dedication to service reflects the highest ideals of the Army's values. His example is one to which all Soldiers should aspire.

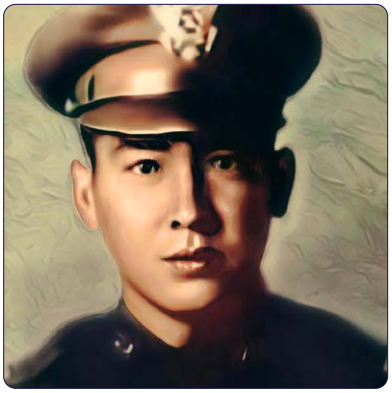
GEN John Vessey, Jr.

Born in Minnesota, 1922, John Vessey, Jr. enlisted in the state's National Guard in 1939 at age 16. He served in the Army for 46 years and retired in 1985 as a general and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Vessey's military career encompassed a great range of assignments. In World War II, he received a battlefield commission to second lieutenant in 1944 for his exploits during the battle of Anzio, Italy, and later served as a forward artillery observer. In peacetime, he attended several military schools and earned additional degrees while rising through the ranks. In 1967, he demonstrated valor and leadership in Vietnam while leading the defense of a fire support base against enemy attacks, for which he would receive the Distinguished Service Cross. As Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, GEN Vessey demonstrated pragmatic approaches to many issues, never forgetting his experience as an enlisted Soldier.

GEN Vessey's story demonstrates a lifetime of service with distinction at every level. Starting as a private in the Army National Guard, he rose to the highest levels of leadership through his valor, service and vision.

CPT Francis Wai



Francis Wai was born in Hawaii, 1917, to native Hawaiian and a Chinese immigrant. He enlisted in the state's National Guard in October 1940, went to Officer Candidate School, and was commissioned in 1941 – a time when very few Asian-Americans were allowed to serve as combat leaders.

Wai became an intelligence officer with the 24th Infantry Division, which made an assault landing at Leyte in October 1944, during World War II. Facing intense enemy fire and realizing the landing lacked leadership, Wai took charge and moved inland without cover, inspiring the men to do the same. He repeatedly exposed himself to draw fire and reveal Japanese strong points, which led to their destruction. He was killed leading an assault on the final pillbox in the area.

Wai's leadership and efforts were largely responsible for the rapid securing of the beachhead. Though he was initially awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, a 1996 review of awards to Asian-American Soldiers led to Wai being awarded the Medal of Honor in June 2000.

SGT Alvin York

Alvin York was born in Tennessee in 1887. When drafted in 1917 for World War I, York filed for an exemption as a conscientious objector three times but the requests were denied. York was assigned to Company G, 328th Infantry, 82nd Division. York arrived in France in June 1918.

In October 1918 near Chatel-Chehery, France, York's platoon suffered heavy casualties as they tried to capture German positions. York was one of 17 men ordered to infiltrate the German lines and take out their machine guns. As York approached, a group of 25 Germans attacked him. But he defeated each of them without injury and destroyed the machine gun. During the conflict, York and his men captured 132 German prisoners.

York, considered the best-known Army infantryman of World War I, received the Medal of Honor for his actions in 1919. His willingness to serve despite his conscientious objections demonstrate a commitment to a higher purpose and national ideals. After he left the Army, York used his notability and influence to better the lives of others, including establishing a school for underprivileged children in rural Tennessee, which illustrates his dedication to selfless service.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Polk be changed to Fort Johnson and all base name-associated assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Welcome to JRTC & Fort Polk" digital sign header to "Welcome to JRTC & Fort Johnson."

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of

Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.

The Commission recommends the base modify its existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the base comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the base.

The Commission recommends the base to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Cost

As of April 5, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $1,390,240.

Commissioners Jerry Buchanan, Lawrence Romo, ADM (ret.) Michelle Howard (chair), and GEN (ret.) Robert Neller visited Fort Polk, Louisiana, November 23, 2021, to tour the base; meet with military and community leaders; and hold listening sessions with Soldiers, Civilian employees, community leaders/members and others to hear thoughts on renaming the post and assess the scope of DoD-owned or operated Confederate assets there.

Fort Rucker, Alabama

Original Naming

Fort Rucker is named after Edmund Winchester Rucker, a Confederate Officer during the Civil War. What was then called Camp Rucker officially opened on May 1, 1942 as part of the rapid expansion of the U.S. military. Compared to many of the other namesakes on this list of bases, Edmund Rucker does not loom as large in our collective memory. Though he rose during the war from private to colonel as a Soldier in the Confederate army, Rucker never led an army, planned a campaign, or gave a historic speech. The war's outcome did not hinge on his actions.

However, as a Confederate artilleryman in 1861 and 1862, Rucker fired shrapnel and cannon shot to maim, kill, and drown United States Soldiers and sailors. As a Confederate conscription officer in 1862 and 1863, Rucker forced Americans who wanted no part in the conflict to take up arms against the United States or risk harsh retribution. His actions during these months proved so distressing that even his own men voted against keeping him as their officer. He also served as a Confederate cavalry commander. Rucker rode with Nathan Bedford Forrest – who frequently commanded his forces to summarily execute any African-American captured fighting for the United States, to enslave any people of color they encountered along their way, and went on to found the Ku Klux Klan.

Why These Candidates

The following 11 candidates pay tribute to Fort Rucker's service as the primary site of Army Aviation training and the home of the United States Army Aviation Center of Excellence. These 11 individuals and their actions are as diverse as the manifold roles and responsibilities Army aviators accept. Some candidates demonstrated excellence while supporting combat operations. Some fought valorously in air combat missions. Others risked their own lives to save others. Seven received the Medal of Honor for their valor. And all honor the traditions of valor, training, support, courage and tactical skill that make Army aviators an exceptional force.

In modern warfare, Army aviators play key support roles in combat operations, and several candidates honor this service. LTC Bruce Crandall and CPT Ed Freeman, and CPT Kimberly Hampton demonstrated continued courage and commitment while supporting ground forces under heavy fire, as did CPT Jon Swanson, who took on a combat role in a scout helicopter when his allies on the ground came under attack.

Army aviation has also become essential in evacuating and supporting Soldiers wounded on faraway fields of battle. 2LT Elsie Ott and MAJ Charles Kelly were both early leaders in the development of medevac practices: Ott facilitated the first intercontinental air evacuation ever, while Kelly pioneered the "Dustoff," which takes its name from his call sign. Others – especially Chief Warrant Officer (CWO) Michael Novosel, Sr. and LTC Charles Kettles – demonstrated the highest levels of dedication to their fellow Soldiers, evacuating thousands of men over the course of their careers without concern for their own safety.

Aviation service brought others into heroic actions in unanticipated ways. Although trained in helicopter maintenance, SFC Rodney Yano harnessed great courage under fire and made the supreme sacrifice by enduring fatal wounds ejecting burning ordinance from a falling helicopter to save the rest of the crew. Similarly, MAJ Hugh Thompson, Jr. was deployed on an observation mission when he witnessed civilians being attacked. He demonstrated faith and fidelity to the high human ideals of protecting the innocent and combating injustice, regardless of the cost or consequences for himself.

Finally, although Fort Rucker has long been tied to aviation, this was not always the case. SSG Marcario Garcia represents the tens of thousands of enlisted men who trained at the post during its beginnings in World War II. His battlefield valor and commitment to fighting for freedom and home and abroad exemplify the struggles of his generation.

Selected Candidate

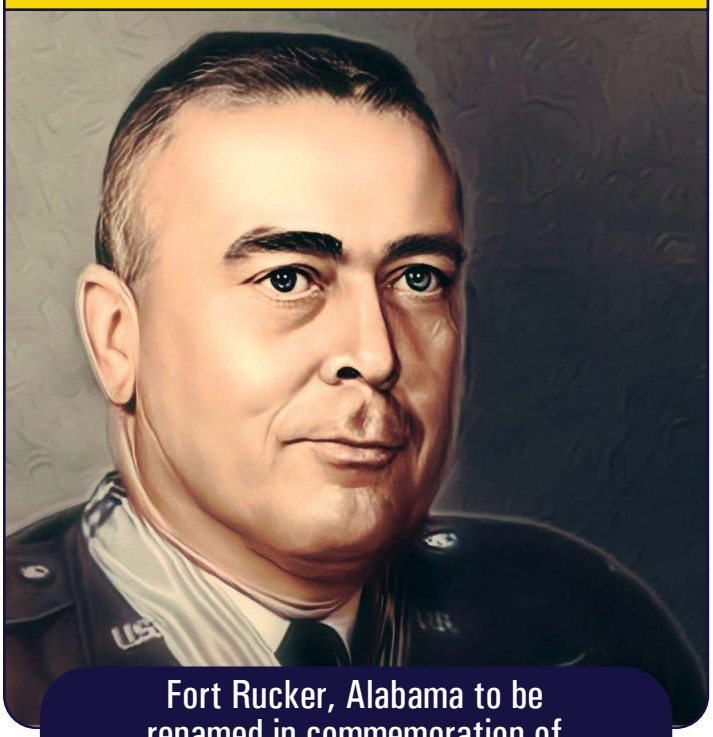
CW4 Michael J. Novosel, Sr.

The Commission recommends Fort Rucker be changed to Fort Novosel after Chief Warrant Officer 4 Michael J. Novosel, Sr.

Early in 1970, United States Army aviator Michael Novosel, Jr., was shot down while on a routine helicopter flight over Vietnam. Although he was not seriously wounded, Novosel nevertheless found himself stranded with the enemy nearby – a precarious predicament for any Soldier.

It must have been relieving for the younger Novosel to hear that extraction was not only 10 minutes away, but that the evacuation pilot was none other than Michael

FORT NOVOSEL



Fort Rucker, Alabama to be renamed in commemoration of CW4 Michael J. Novosel

Novosel, Sr. – his own father and one of the greatest Army aviators of the age.

In many ways, Novosel, Sr.'s rise mirrored that of Army Aviation itself. Novosel joined the Army Air Corps at the age of 19 in 1941, 10 months before the attack at Pearl Harbor. By the end of World War II, he had risen to the rank of captain at the age of 23, flying B-29 Superfortress bombers the size of modern 737 passenger planes. After leaving the Army in the immediate postwar period but remaining in the reserves, Novosel again served his country in combat in Korea, now as part of the newly created Air Force.

By the time the United States expanded its role in the Vietnam War during the mid-1960s, Novosel was a 42-year-old lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve, comfortably flying passenger aircraft as a private citizen. He decided to volunteer for active duty. Learning that the Air Force had too many senior officers, Novosel resigned his commission and instead joined the Army as a warrant officer and helicopter pilot.

Assigned to Vietnam as a "Dustoff" pilot, he flew helicopter missions focused on evacuating combat zone casualties; a dangerous undertaking that resulted in roughly one-third of all medevac pilots becoming casualties themselves. Defying the odds during two tours in Vietnam, Novosel flew 2,543 extraction missions, rescuing more than 5,500 seriously wounded Soldiers.

Perhaps no moment evinced Novosel's piloting skills and leadership stregnth than his actions on October 2, 1969. Beginning the day at 5 a.m. by being alerted to an urgent call for evacuation by a group of wounded and surrounded South Vietnamese Soldiers, he was the first pilot from his unit to get a helicopter airborne.

The timing and nature of the call meant that Novosel would have no gunships or air support to assist him, a deadly proposition given that it left him exposed to an enemy presence that doled out extensive machine gun fire. Indeed, incoming ground fire throughout the rest of the day would disable his speed gauges, damage his rotors, and destroy his radios, windshields, and parts of his landing apparatus.

Other problems also exacerbated the situation: since the troops on the ground did not speak English and were unable to communicate by radio, Novosel had to fly low and circle as he searched for them by eye, further exposing himself to fire. And since the terrain they were pinned down on presented no appropriate landing zone, Novosel had to skim and hover right above the ground, carefully maneuvering the helicopter while his crew pulled wounded men on board.

On six different occasions, enemy attacks became so great that Novosel was forced to withdraw, momentarily leaving the area and then returning from another direction to confuse and elude their assaults. Wounded himself during a final extraction that required rescuing a wounded Soldier directly facing an enemy bunker, Novosel nevertheless maintained control of the aircraft and returned his crew and casualty safely to base. Eighteen hours had passed since he started the day. Novosel was 47 years old. His aircraft was damaged and his body was battered, but he had saved 29 men.

Receiving the Medal of Honor for his actions, Chief Warrant Officer 4 Novosel continued serving in Army aviation until 1984, and then continued to support Army aviation and aviators through two decades of retirement. And his son also repaid his father's favor: one week after Michael Novosel, Sr., extracted him from a disabled aircraft, Michael Novosel, Jr., did the same for his dad. Their combined service honors generational service, a common trend in the modern military. And Michael Novosel, Sr.'s career of valor, hard-earned technical skill, and commitment to his comrades serve as an example and inspiration for all Soldiers.

Other Renaming Candidates

LTC Bruce Crandall & CPT Ed Freeman

Bruce Crandall was born in Washington in 1933 and drafted into the Army in 1953. Ed Freeman was born in Mississippi in 1927 and enlisted in the Navy in 1944, then enlisted in the Army in 1948. By 1965, both men were experienced Army aviators and leaders in Air Assault and Air Cavalry helicopter units.

During the battle of the Ia Drang in November 1965 in Vietnam, Crandall and Freeman helped deliver 1st Cavalry Division Soldiers to landing zones. After North Vietnamese forces attacked and encircled the Soldiers, Crandall and Freeman undertook repeated flights under fire back into the zones to evacuate wounded and deliver needed supplies. They evacuated 70 Soldiers and delivered supplies that helped keep the ground units from being overrun. Initial awards for their actions were upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 2001 (Freeman) and 2007 (Crandall).

Through their conspicuous bravery, Crandall and Freeman demonstrated commitment to their fellow Soldiers far beyond the call of duty.

SSG Marcario García

Born in Mexico in 1920, Marcario García immigrated to Texas and enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1942. He served with the 4th Infantry Division in Europe during World War II. On November 27, 1944, SSG García led a squad in an attack on enemy positions near Grosshau, Germany. SSG García was wounded in the attack, but refused to be evacuated and continued to lead the advance. He single-handedly eliminated two enemy machine gun positions, and continued to fight, despite his wounds, until the objective was secured. He received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

García was subject to discrimination after his return to Texas, and was denied service and beaten outside a restaurant on account of his ethnicity, leading to a public protest. Garcia worked for the Veterans Administration until his death in 1972.

Through his inspiring and conspicuous heroism on the battlefield, García demonstrated the highest levels of courage. He continued to serve fellow veterans after the war, and fought at home for the same ideals of freedom and equality that he had fought for abroad.

CPT Kimberly Hampton

Born in South Carolina in 1976, Kimberly Hampton joined the ROTC at Presbyterian College, where she became the cadet battalion commander of her unit. She was commissioned as an aviation officer in 1996, and during Operation Iraqi Freedom she commanded Troop D, 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry.

In January 2004, CPT Hampton was piloting an OH-58D Kiowa helicopter, and encountered heavy fire near Fallujah, Iraq. While providing cover for ground forces, her helicopter was shot down and CPT Hampton was killed in action. She was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart.

Through her inspiring leadership and sacrifice, CPT Hampton demonstrated her commitment to duty, the Army, and the Soldiers under her command.

MAJ Charles Kelly

Born in Georgia, 1925, Charles Kelly served as an enlisted man from 1941 to 1945. He had hoped to serve in World War II as a medic, but fought as an infantryman in Europe where he received a Combat Infantryman's Badge.

Kelly rejoined the Army in 1951 and was commissioned in the Medical Service Corps. He became an Army aviator in 1954 and deployed to Vietnam in 1964 as the

commander of the 57th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance). "Combat Kelly" developed battlefield aeromedical evacuation techniques. He was killed in action on July 1, 1964 after repeatedly refusing to leave a "hot" landing zone until all wounded were loaded.

MAJ Kelly received the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously, on top of his previously awarded Silver Star and three awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross. He became a legend in the Medical Department. His call sign, "DUSTOFF," became the call sign for all aeromedical evacuations during the Vietnam War, and many air MEDEVAC units continue to use it even today.

LTC Charles Kettles

Born in Michigan in 1930, Charles Kettles was drafted in 1951 and commissioned in 1953. He joined the U.S. Army Reserve in 1956. Kettles volunteered for active duty in 1963, completed two tours in Vietnam, and retired in 1978.

On his first tour to Vietnam, he was assigned to the 176th Aviation Company. In May 1967, then a major, he volunteered to lead a flight to deliver reinforcements and evacuate wounded when units of the 101st Airborne Division were ambushed. He completed three additional trips, despite intense enemy fire that heavily damaged his helicopter. He saved 44 lives. He continued to serve afterwards, including a second tour in Vietnam.

LTC Kettles demonstrated great courage and superior aviation skills. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1968, which was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 2016. He embodied the professionalism of an Army aviator throughout his career.

2LT Elsie Ott

Born in New York in 1935, Elsie Ott trained as a nurse and worked in various hospitals before joining the Army Nurse Corps in September 1941. After completing Army training, Ott was assigned to the China-Burma-India theater.

2LT Ott served as an in-flight nurse on the first intercontinental air evacuation. The flight left Karachi, Pakistan on January 17, 1943 and arrived in Washington, D.C. one week later. During the flight, Ott cared for the patients and also took careful notes to document the challenges of nursing during an air evacuation. The flight was conducted in an unpressurized airplane and made frequent stops – creating great discomfort for the patients and crew. The subsequent establishment of intercontinental air evacuation procedures reduced travel time for wounded personnel serving at distant locations from several months to less than a week.

2LT Ott was the first woman to receive the Air Medal and her commitment to caring for Soldiers represents the highest ideals of selfless service.

CPT Jon Swanson

Born in Texas in 1942, Jon Swanson grew up in Colorado. He joined the ROTC in college, and was commissioned upon graduation in 1965. In 1970, he volunteered for a second tour in Vietnam, flying reconnaissance helicopters on scouting missions.

In February 1971, CPT Swanson was supporting a South Vietnamese Army unit in operations against North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. After South Vietnamese forces came under fierce fire from several enemy bunkers, CPT Swanson used his scout helicopter to attack the enemy and destroyed five individual bunkers with grenades and machine gun fire. Continuing to fly at tree-top height, Swanson then attacked two anti-aircraft positions, marking them for further attack and destruction by fellow gunships. Despite running low on ammunition and having his helicopter damaged by enemy fire, Swanson elected to remain, and he engaged another anti-aircraft position. His helicopter was shot down, killing Swanson and his observer.

Initially awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Swanson's award was upgraded to the Medal of Honor in 2002. In exhibiting great valor and ingenuity in attacking the enemy, Swanson exemplifies selfless service, calmness under fire, and conspicuous gallantry.

MAJ Hugh Thompson, Jr.

Born in Georgia, 1943, Hugh Thompson, Jr. enlisted in the Navy in 1961 before enlisting in the Army in 1966 for the aviation warrant officer program. He later received a direct commission and retired in 1983.

On March 16, 1968, Thompson (then a warrant officer) was flying a scout helicopter near My Lai Four, Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam, when he and his crew observed U.S. Soldiers killing noncombatants. Thompson landed his helicopter in between the troops and the fleeing Vietnamese civilians to prevent their murder. He then confronted the leader of the Soldiers, prepared to open fire on them should they fire on the civilians.

Thompson then flew forward of the American lines and led Vietnamese civilians out of a bunker to enable and oversee their evacuation. On departure, his crew spotted movement in a ditch filled with bodies. Thompson landed his helicopter and covered his crew as they retrieved a wounded child, whom he then flew to a hospital. His report of the massacre led to a cease-fire order at My Lai and an end to the killing of innocent civilians. Although Thompson received death threats for reporting what he saw, the Army awarded him and his crew the Soldier's Medal in 1998 for their actions.

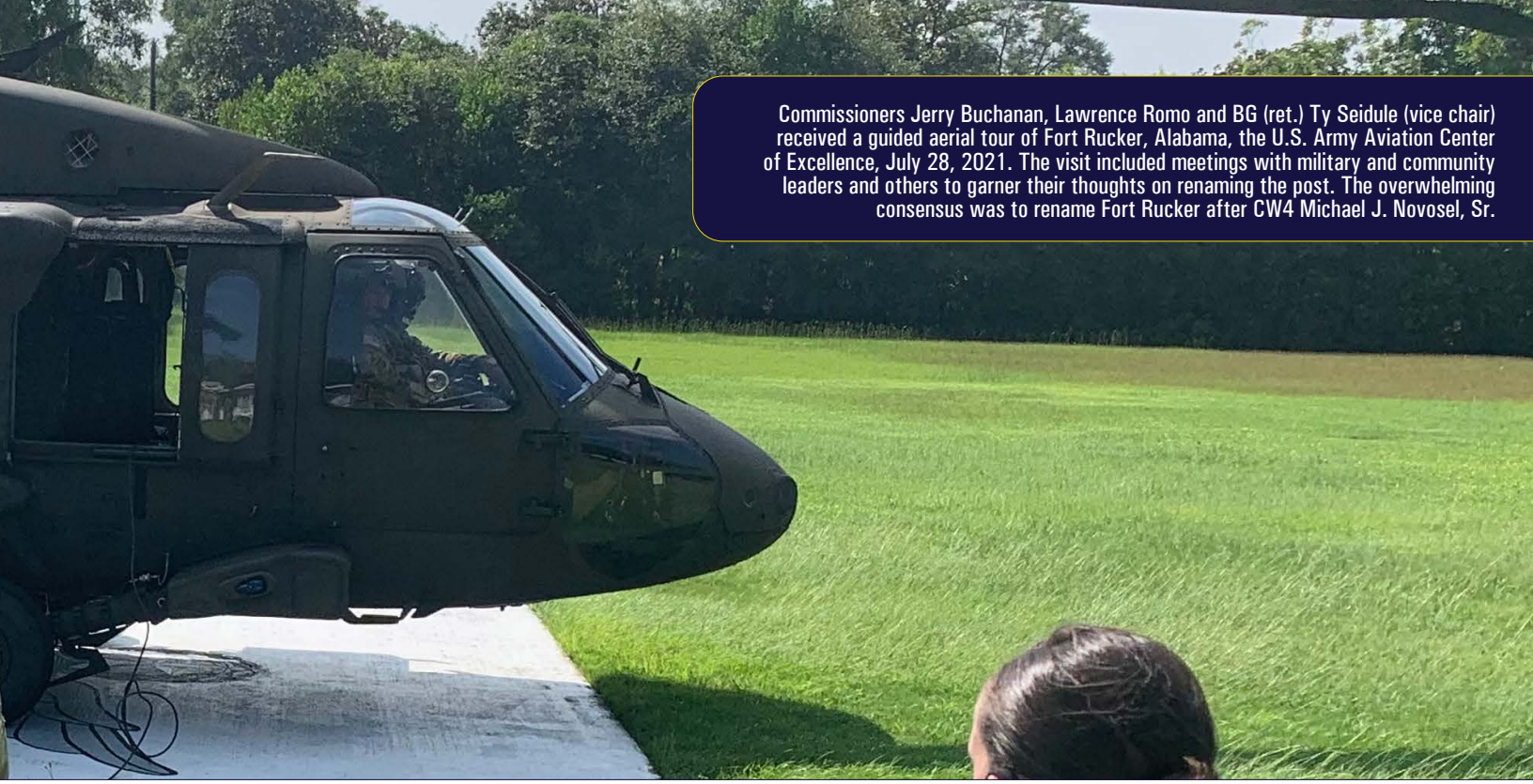
MAJ Thompson's actions demonstrated his faith and fidelity to the highest ideals of U.S. military service and his dedication to protecting others and fighting injustice, regardless of the pressure placed upon him.

SFC Rodney J.T. Yano

Born in Hawaii in 1943, Rodney Yano enlisted in the Army in 1961 and served as an aviation mechanic. In 1969, Yano was serving with the 11th Armored Cavalry in South Vietnam.

On January 1, 1969, SFC Yano was the crew chief and door gunner on a helicopter which came under heavy fire from enemy positions near Bien Hoa. Yano returned fire and was seriously wounded by a grenade detonation. Despite being partially blinded and severely burned, he was able to eject burning equipment and ammunition from the helicopter before it could cause further damage. His quick thinking and heroic actions saved the lives of those aboard the helicopter, but his actions came at the greatest price: SFC Yano died of his wounds later that day. SFC Yano received the Medal of Honor for his actions.

By placing the safety of fellow Soldiers above his own, SFC Yano is an example of selfless service, calmness under fire, and conspicuous gallantry.



Commissioners Jerry Buchanan, Lawrence Romo and BG (ret.) Ty Seidule (vice chair) received a guided aerial tour of Fort Rucker, Alabama, the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence, July 28, 2021. The visit included meetings with military and community leaders and others to garner their thoughts on renaming the post. The overwhelming consensus was to rename Fort Rucker after CW4 Michael J. Novosel, Sr.

Recommendations

The Commission recommends Fort Rucker be changed to Fort Novosel and all base-associated named assets (Appendix F) be renamed, as appropriate. For example, the "Fort Rucker" entrance sign to the "Fort Novosel" entrance sign.

The Commission recognizes there are numerous assets that require renaming (Appendix F). The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recognizes that named Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served with the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the base rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future. The Commission encourages the base to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming or for new names. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

The Commission recommends the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

Where relevant, the Commission recommends that the Department of Defense allow base commanders to work with local National Guard units to identify shared or supported National Guard assets on federal land that are named for the base or other Confederate associations, and to rename those assets.

The Commission recommends the base modify its existing local memorialization regulation/policy/process to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language and not name new assets or rename an existing asset for a person who served or who held leadership in the Confederacy or for a Confederate battlefield victory (Appendix A).

The Commission recommends the base ensure that all existing local gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the base comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the base.

The Commission recommends the base to ensure that all award processes are revised to comply with FY20 NDAA language (Appendix A). Specifically, that awards that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by or given to Defense Department employees.

Cost

As of January 25, 2022, the total estimated cost for these assets is $1,526,645.

COST ASSESSMENT

The costs identified in each base section are consolidated here and represent the costs to address all assets identified in Appendix F for only the nine bases in this report. If any future items are identified on these nine bases, there would be an additional associated cost to rename, modify, or remove as appropriate. Additionally, all other Department of Defense asset costs are identified in the second and third parts of this final report.

HOW MUCH TO RENAME A BASE?

Fort A.P. Hill	$2.0 $1,982,227
Fort Benning	$4.9 $4,928,574
Fort Bragg	$6.3 $6,374,230
Fort Gordon	$0.6 $580,000
Fort Hood	$1.5 $1,539,885
Fort Lee	$2.4 $2,396,600
Fort Pickett	$0.3 $322,900
Fort Polk	$1.4 $1,390,240
Fort Rucker	$1.5 $1,526,645
TOTAL ESTIMATE	**$21.0** $21,041,301

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission Recommends:

- The Secretary of Defense – once he concurs with the naming recommendations or selects a different name – authorize the Secretary of the Army to rename the bases.

- The Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army to direct the nine bases to determine the disposition of all Confederacy-affiliated Department of Defense assets on those bases using their Memorialization processes.

- The Department of Defense work with relevant federal agencies, such as the U.S. Postal Service, to identify federal assets located on the base and named after the base, to change the names of those federal assets to the new name.

- The Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army to allow base commanders to work with local historical societies, museums, and veteran associations to donate Department of Defense assets that will be removed as part of the renaming process to those interested entities.

- The Secretary of Defense authorize the Secretary of the Army (and all other military departments) to update their respective Memorialization and Naming processes to comply with FY20 NDAA, Sec 1749 language (Appendix A) which prohibits names related to the Confederacy.

- The Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense ensure that all gifting processes are revised to ensure that assets gifted to the Department of Defense comply with FY20 NDAA language. Specifically, that gifts that do not comply with FY20 NDAA language or are from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America are not received by the Defense Department.

- The Commission's remit was for current Department of Defense assets. The Commission notes that inactive decommissioned, or obsolete Department of Defense assets named for the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served in the Confederacy, exist. The Commission recommends that the Secretary of Defense task the Defense Department to revise all Memorialization and Naming processes to ensure that if assets with Confederacy associations are reactivated or recommissioned that they are appropriately renamed or modified to remove the Confederate name or symbology.

- The Commission recognizes that Department of Defense assets commemorating the Confederacy or an individual who voluntarily served the Confederacy will continue to be identified after the submission of the Commission plan. The Commission recommends the Department rename, remove, or modify any such assets identified in the future.

- The Commission recognizes there are numerous Department of Defense assets that will need to be renamed. The Commission encourages the Department of Defense to utilize the list of suggested names for renaming. The names are provided in this report (Appendices D and E).

- The Commission notes that there are several Federal (non-Department of Defense), State, and Private entities that have ownership of assets, land or airspace above, that will be affected by a base name change. Community sessions identified barriers to these assets being renamed in support of the future base name changes. The Commission is concerned that there will be dichotomies created between assets within Department of Defense control and assets outside Department of Defense control as the base names change.

- As such, the Commission encourages Congress to support the Non-Department of Defense Federal, State, and local Communities near the bases that will be renamed by providing financial means for renaming of their assets.

Appendices & Notes

APPENDIX A: SECTION 1749, FY20 NDAA

S.1790 - National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Title XVII Reports and Other Matters, Sec. 1749

Public Law No: 116-92

SEC. 1749. PROHIBITION ON NAMES RELATED TO THE CONFEDERACY.

(a) PROHIBITION ON NAMES RELATED TO THE CONFEDERACY.—

In naming a new asset or renaming an existing asset, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department may not give a name to an asset that refers to, or includes a term referring to, the Confederate States of America (commonly referred to as the ''Confederacy''), including any name referring to—

(1) a person who served or held leadership within the Confederacy; or

(2) a Confederate battlefield victory.

(b) ASSET DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''asset'' includes any base, installation, facility, aircraft, ship, equipment, or any other property owned or controlled by the Department of Defense or a military department.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed as requiring a Secretary concerned to initiate a review of previously named assets.

APPENDIX B: SECTION 370, FY21 NDAA

H.R.6395 - William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Title III Operation and Maintenance, Subtitle E Other Matters, Sec. 370

Public Law No: 116-283

SEC. 370. COMMISSION ON THE NAMING OF ITEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT COMMEMORATE THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA OR ANY PERSON WHO SERVED VOLUNTARILY WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

(a) Removal.--Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall implement the plan submitted by the commission described in paragraph (b) and remove all names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America (commonly referred to as the "Confederacy") or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from all assets of the Department of Defense.

(b) In General.--The Secretary of Defense shall establish a commission relating to assigning, modifying, or removing of names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia to assets of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

(c) Duties.--The Commission shall--

(1) assess the cost of renaming or removing names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America;

(2) develop procedures and criteria to assess whether an existing name, symbol, monument, display, or paraphernalia commemorates the Confederate States of America or person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America;

(3) recommend procedures for renaming assets of the Department of Defense to prevent commemoration of the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America;

(4) develop a plan to remove names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from assets of the Department of Defense, within the timeline established by this Act; and

(5) include in the plan procedures and criteria for collecting and incorporating local sensitivities associated with naming or renaming of assets of the Department of Defense.

(d) Membership.--The Commission shall be composed of eight members, of whom--

(1) four shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense;

(2) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(3) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(4) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(5) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

Note on Appendices C–E

Through extensive community engagement efforts in person and online, the Naming Commission collected more than 34,000 submissions of names and comments for potential use in renaming Confederacy-affiliated Department of Defense assets. A majority of the names were received through a form on the Commission's website at www.thenamingcommission.gov, which during an open public comment period from September to December 2021 garnered more than 34,000 submissions at an average rate of roughly 400 per day. More than 20,000 of these submissions, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the total received, were identified as recommendations of new names for bases and/or other Department of Defense assets.* Appendices C-E feature these names in the lists associated with the phases of the Commission's selection process, which is described under "Methodology" (pp. 8-12), with the following categorization:

Appendix C: Base Renaming Finalists **74**
Appendix D: Base Renaming Semi-Finalists **83**
Appendix E: Base Renaming Candidate Pool ** **84**
E1: Individual Names 75
E2: Group-Mission-Value Names 80
E3: Location-Event-Other Names 81

* *The remaining submissions were categorized as either "opposition" submissions, which communicated both specific and broad objections to renaming activities, or "miscellaneous" submissions that fit neither of the aforementioned categories.*

** *Detailed analysis by Commission staff of submissions received online and in person yielded 3,663 unique name recommendations. These served as the primary candidate pool for the Commission and were organized into the subcategories shown in Appendix E for the Commission's review.*

APPENDIX C: BASE RENAMING FINALISTS

Charity Adams
John Aiso
Alexander Augusta
Vernon Baker
Van Barfoot
Powhatan Beaty
Roy Benavidez
Omar Bradley
Ruby Bradley
William Bryant
Jose Calugas
William Carney
Alwyn Cashe
Richard Cavazos
Cornelius Charlton
Charles Chibitty
Ernest Childers
Mary Clarke
Mitchell Red Cloud
Harold Cohen
Felix Conde-Falcón
Courage
Bruce Crandall & Ed Freeman
Benjamin Davis, Sr.
Ernest Dervishian
Desmond Doss
Dwight Eisenhower
Marcario García
James Gavin
Eduardo Gomez
Gary Gordon & Randall Shughart
Arthur Gregg
Barney Hajiro
Kimberly Hampton
Anna Hays
Rodolfo Hernández
Robert Howard
Lawrence Joel
Henry Johnson
Hazel Johnson-Brown
Charles Kelly
Mildred Kelly
Charles Kettles
Milton Lee
José López
John Magrath
George Marshall
Frank Merrill
Jimmie Monteith, Jr.
Hal & Julia Moore
Sadao Munemori
Audie Murphy
Michael Novosel, Sr.
Elsie Ott
John Page
Emmett Paige, Jr.
Frank Peregory
Emily Perez
Pascal Poolaw
Colin Powell
Ralph Puckett
Matthew Ridgway
Ruben Rivers
Roscoe Robinson, Jr.
Tibor "Ted" Rubin
James Rudder
Alejandro Ruiz
Benjamin Salomon
Ruppert Sargent
Paul Smith
Donn Starry
Freddie Stowers
Jon Swanson
Central Texas
Charles Thomas
Hugh Thompson, Jr.
Harriet Tubman
Humberto Versace
John Vessey, Jr.
Francis Wai
Mary Walker
George Watson
Homer Wise
Rodney Yano
Alvin York
Charles Young
Rodger Young

APPENDIX D: BASE RENAMING SEMI-FINALISTS

Adams, Charity
Adams, John M.
Adams, Lucian
Adams, William E.
Adkins, Bennie G.
Aheam, Michael
Ames, Adelbert C.
Anderson, Aaron
Anderson, Beauford T.
Antolak, Sylvester
Antrim, Richard N.
Appling, Daniel
Ashley, Eugene
Aston, Edgar R.
Atkins, Travis W.
Attucks, Crispus
Austin, Oscar P.
Ayers, John G.K.
Baker, Addison
Baker, Vernon J.
Baldwin, Frank D.
Banker, Grace D.
Barfoot, Van T.
Barkley, David B.
Barkley, John L.
Barnes, John
Barnes, Will C.
Barnum, Barney
Barrow, David D.
Basilone, John
Batts, Frank
Bazaar, Philip
Beaty, Powhatan
Beaufort, Jean J.
Bell, Bernard P.
Bell, Dennis
Bellavia, David G.
Benavidez, Raul P. "Roy"
Bennett, Thomas W.
Bennion, Mervyn S.
Bishop, Francis
Black, Delbert
Blackwell, Robert L.
Blake, Robert
Blanchfield, Michael R.
Bolden, Paul L.
Bong, Richard
Bordelon, William H.
Bourne, Thomas
Bowen, Hammett
Bowman, Edward R.
Bozak, Carmen C.
Bradley, Omar N.
Bradley, Ruby
Brady, Patrick H.
Bragg, Edward S.
Breault, Henry
Bronson, James H.
Brown, Benjamin
Brown, Bobbie Evan
Brown, Edward
Brown, Wilson
Bryant, William M.
Burke, Nimrod
Burnham, William P.
Burt, James M.
Butler, Benjamin F.
Butler, Smedley D.
Byers, Edward C.
Byrd, Richard E.
Callaghan, Daniel J.
Calugas, Jose
Canley, John L.
Cano, Pedro
Capodanno, Vincent R.
Carney, William H.
Carpenter, W. Kyle
Cartagena, Modesto
Carter, Edward A.
Carter, Mason
Carter, Ty
Cashe, Alwyn C.
Cavazos, Richard E.
Chamberlain, Joshua L.
Chapman, John Allan
Charlton, Cornelius H.
Childers, Ernest
Chiles, Marcellus H.
Clark, Francis J.
Clarke, Mary E.
Cohen, Harold
Cole, Robert G.
Conde-Falcon, Felix M.
Contreras-Bozak, Carmen
Coolidge, Charles H.
Cooper, John L.M.
Co-Rux-Te-Chod-Ish
Costin, Henry G.
Crandall, Bruce P.
Crandall, Bruce P. & Freeman, Ed W.
Crilley, Frank W.
Crump, Jerry K.
Cushing, Alonzo Hereford
Custer, Thomas W.
Daly, Daniel J.
Dance, Lawrence R.
Davis Jr., Benjamin O.
Davis Sr., Benjamin O.
Davis, George F.
Davis, Raymond G.
Davis, Rodney M.
Day, George E.
De Castro, Joseph H.
Dean, William F.
DeBlanc, Jefferson J.
DeGlopper, Charles N.
Delany, Martin R.
Dervishian, Ernest H.
di Cesnola, Luigi P.
Diamond, James H.
Dias, Ralph E.
Dilger, Hubert A.C.
Ditzenback, John
Donlon, Roger H.C.
Donovan, William J.
Doolittle, James
Dorsey, Decatur
Doss, Desmond T.
Dunwoody, Ann E.
Durham, Harold B.
Dyess, Aquilla "Jimmie"
Earley, Charity A.
Ebbs, Jane C.
Edgerton, Nathan
Eichelberger, Robert
Eisenhower, Dwight D.
Enderlin, Richard
Erevia, Santiago
Espinoza, Victor H.
Eubanks, Ray E.
Evans, Ernest E.
Evans, Rodney
Faith, Don C.
Ferguson, Frederick E.
Fleetwood, Christian A.
Fleming, James
Fluckey, Eugene B.
Foley, Robert
Forsyth, Thomas H.
Fournet, Douglas B.
Fox, John R.
Freeman, Ed W.
Freeman, Henry B.
Funk, Leonard A.
Gallegos, Justin
Gandara, Joe
Garcia, Fernando L.
García, Marcario
Gardner, James D.
Garza, Emilio
Gaujot, Julien V.
Gavin, James M.
George, Charles
Gibson, Eric G.
Gilmore, Howard W.
Giunta, Salvatore
Goethals, George W.
Gomez, Eduardo C.
Gonzalez, Alfredo C.
Gordon, Gary I.
Gordon, Gary I. and Shugart, Randall D.
Grant, Ulysses S.
Greaves, Clinton
Greely, Adolphus W.
Green, John
Gregg, Arthur J.
Gregory, Earle Davis
Groberg, Florent
Gross, Samuel
Guillén, Vanessa
Hajiro, Barney F.
Hall, Prince
Halyburton, William D.
Hampton, Kimberly N.
Hanna Jr., Roy M.
Hart, William
Harvey, Carmel B.
Hayashi, Joe
Hayashi, Shizuya
Hays, Anna Mae
Hernandez, Rodolfo
Herrera, Silvestre S.
Higgins, Andrew
Hill, Edward
Hilton, Alfred B.
Hobby, Oveta C.
Hogan, Henry
Hoisington, Elizabeth
Holcomb, John
Holland, Milton M.
Hooper, Joe R.
Howard, Oliver Otis
Howard, Robert and Megellas, James
Howard, Robert L.
Howe, Orion P.
Howze, Hamilton H.
Hudner Jr., Thomas J.
Huff, Paul B.
Hughes, Lloyd
Humphreys, Andrew A.
Ingram, Robert R.
Inouye, Daniel K.
Izac, Edourd
James, Miles
Jenkins, Robert H.
Jiménez, José F.
Joel, Lawrence E.
Johnson, Henry
Johnson, Leroy
Johnson, William Henry
Johnson-Brown, Hazel
Johnston, Donald R.
Johnston, Gordon
Jones, John E.
Jones, Lawrence
Jordan, George
Kaho'ohanohano, Anthony T.
Kane, Thomas
Kapaun, Emil
Karpeles, Leopold
Kedenburg, John J.
Keeble, Woodrow W.

Keith, Miguel
Kelly, Charles L.
Kelly, Colin
Kelly, John D.
Kelly, John J.
Kelly, Mildred
Kerrey, Joseph R. "Bob"
Kettles, Charles S.
Kilbourne, Charles E.
King, Martin Luther
Kravitz, Leonard M.
Lafayette
Laffey, Bartlett
Lane, Morgan D.
Langhorn, Garfield M.
Lawson, John H.
Lee, Daniel
Lee, Fitzhugh
Lee, John C.H.
Lee, Milton
Leland, George W.
Leonard, Matthew
Lewis, Robert Lee
Lindsay, James J.
Lindsey, Jake W.
Littrell, Gary L.
Lockett, Milton
Lopez, Baldomero
Lopez, Jose M.
Loring, Charles J.
Lozada, Carlos J.
Lucas, Jacklyn H.
Luke, Frank
Mabry, George L.
MacArthur Jr., Arthur
MacArthur, Douglas
Mackenzie, Ranald S.
Mackie, John F.
Magrath, John D.
Manning, Sidney
Marshall, George C.
Martinez, Joseph P.
Mason, Elihu
McBride, Morris R.
McBryar, William
McCain, John S.
McCleery, Finnis D.
McGinnis, Ross A.
McGovern, Robert M.
McKibben, Ray
McKinney, John Randolph
McNerney, David H.
Megellas, James
Meigs, Montgomery C.
Merritt, Kenneth
Meyer, Dakota L.
Miles, Nelson A.
Miller, Franklin D.
Miller, Gary L.
Miller, Robert J.
Millett, Lewis L.
Minue, Nicholas
Miyamura, Hiroshi
Monsoor, Michael A.
Monteith, Jimmie W.
Monti, Jared C.
Moore, Hal
Moore, Hal & Julie
Morbitzer, Christopher G.
Moreno, Jennifer M.
Morris, Charles B.
Morris, Melvin
Munemori, Sadao
Murphy, Audie L.
Murphy, Michael P.
Murray, Charles P.
Negron, Juan
Nett, Robert B.
Nininger, Alexander R.
Nisperos, Jose
Novosel, Michael J.
O'Hare, Edward "Butch"
Ohata, Allan M.
Olive, Milton L.
Osborne, John
Ott, Elsie S.
Page, John U.D.
Paige, Emmett
Parker, George M.
Parker, Samuel I.
Parrott, Jacob W.
Patterson, Robert M.
Patton, George S.
Payne, Thomas "Patrick"
Pease, Joachim
Peregory, Frank D.
Perez, Emily
Pershing, John J.
Petry, Leroy A.
Piestewa, Lori A.
Pike, Emory J.
Pitts, Riley L.
Pitts, Ryan
Powell, Colin L.
Puckett, Ralph
Pulliam, Robert L.
Rascon, Alfred V.
Ratcliff, Edward
Ray, Ronald E.
Reasoner, Frank S.
Red Cloud, Mitchell
Restrepo, Juan S.
Rickenbacker, Eddie
Ridgway, Matthew B.
Riley, Thomas
Ripley, John W.
Rivers, Ruben
Robais, Johann von (Baron De Kalb)
Roberts, Gordon R.
Robinson Jr., Roscoe
Rocco, Louis
Rodgers, Charles C.
Rodriguez, Cleto L.
Rodriguez, Joseph C.
Rogers, Charles C.
Romesha, Clinton
Roosevelt Jr., Theodore
Rose, Mike
Ross, William K.
Rosser, Ronald
Rubin, Tibor "Ted"
Rudder, James Earl
Ruiz, Alejandro R.
Salomon, Benjamin L.
Sampson, Deborah (Gannett)
Sargent, Rupert L.
Sasser, Clarence
Sayers, Foster J.
Schmidt, Jonathan P.
Schofield, John M.
Schowalter, Jr., Edward R.
Scott, Winfield
Seach, William
Sebille, Louis J.
Serna, Marcelino
Shaw, George C.
Shea, Joseph H.
Shea, Richard T.
Shelton, H. Hugh
Shepard Jr., Alan
Shepherd, William M.
Sherman, William T.
Shields, Marvin
Shughart, Randall D.
Shurer, Ronald J.
Sickles, Daniel E.
Sidman, George D.
Sisisky, Norman
Skardon, Beverly
Slabinski, Britt
Smith, Andrew Jackson
Smith, Charles H.
Smith, Paul R.
Somervell, Brehon B.
Sprayberry, James M.
Springs, Sandy
Spruance, Raymond A.
Stance, Emanuel
Starry, Donn A.
Steindam, Russell
Stevens, Hazard
Stockdale, James
Stone, James L.
Story, Luther H.
Stowers, Freddie
Swanson, Jon
Swearer, Benjamin
Sweeny, Robert A.
Tackaberry, Thomas H.
Taylor, Bernard
Taylor, Maxwell D.
Thomas, Charles L.
Thomas, George H.
Thompson, Max
Thompson, William
Thorne, Horace Marvin
Tillman, Patrick D.
Tolan, Frank
Treadwell, Jack L.
Trinidad, Telesforo
Truman, Harry S.
Tubman, Harriet M.
Turner, William B.
Urell, Michael E.
Valdez, Jose F.
Vandegrift, Alexander A.
Veale, Charles
Versace, Humberto R.
Vessey, John W. "Jack"
Vittori, Joseph
Voelz, Kimberly A.
Wai, Francis
Walker, Mary Edwards
Walker, Walton H.
Ware
Warner, Henry F.
Warren, John E.
Watson, George
Webb, Alexander S.
Weisbogel, Albert
Wetzel, Gary G.
White, Kyle J.
Whitely, Eli L.
Whitmore, John W.
Whittington, Hulon
Wilbanks, Hillard A.
Wiley, James
Williams, Cathay
Williams, George C.
Williams, Matthew O.
Williams, Moses
Wilson, William
Wise, Homer L.
Woodfill, Samuel
Wyche, Ira T.
Yano, Rodney J.T.
York, Alvin C.
Young, Charles D.
Young, Marvin R.
Young, Rodger W.

APPENDIX E: BASE RENAMING CANDIDATE POOL

Appendix E1: Individual Names

Aaron
Aaron, Reid S.
Abbott
Abraham
Abrams, Creighton W.
Abrams, Robert B.
Abrams, Stacey
Acari
Acevedo, Anthony Claude
Adams
Adams, Abigail
Adams, Charity
Adams, John
Adams, John M.
Adams, Lucian
Adams, Samuel
Adams, William E.
Adams-Ender, Clara L.
Aderholdt, Virginia Dare
Adkins, Bennie G.
Agner, James L.
Agnew, John
Aguirre
Aheam, Michael
Akagi, Joe L.
Ake, John
Akerman, Amos T.
Alan, Jason
Albright, Madeline
Aldrin, Edwin "Buzz"
Aleshire, James B.
Alexander, Keith B.
Alexandra
Ali, Muhammad
Alinsky, Saul
Allen
Allen, Abe
Allen, Ethan
Allen, Marshall B.
Allen, Teddy
Allen, Terry
Allen, Warren
Allshouse, Joseph
Alpoko, Johnathan
Alvarez, Everett
Ames, Adelbert C.
Amsterdam, Morey
Amundson, Craig S.
Anderson, Aaron
Anderson, Beauford T.
Anderson, Edwin
Anderson, Marcia
Anderson, Richard H.
Anderson, Robert
Andrew, John A.
Angelou, Maya
Antolak, Sylvester
Antrim, Richard N.
Anwar, Chairil
Appling, Daniel
Arbery, Ahmaud
Archer, Louise
Aristeides
Arkhipov, Vasili
Armistead, George
Armistead, James
Armstrong, Don
Armstrong, Edwin
Armstrong, Lance
Armstrong, Louis
Armstrong, Neil A.
Armstrong, Philip & Toth, Stephen
Arnold, Benedict
Arnold, Henry H. "Hap"
Arnoud
Arrowchis, Jonathan
Arthur
Arthur, Bea
Arthur, Chester A.
Arvey, James and Charles
Ashe, Arthur
Ashe, John
Ashe, Samuel
Ashley, Eugene
Astley, Rick
Aston, Edgar R.
Atkins, Travis W.
Attucks, Crispus
Atwater, Dorence
Atwater, Tanya
Augusta, Alexander T.
Augustine
Aurelian
Aurelius, Marcus
Austin, Beth
Austin, Lloyd
Austin, Oscar P.
Austin, Stephen F.
Avendano, E.
Averell, William W.
Axelson, Matthew
Ayers, John G.K.
Ayers, Loren A.
Aymond, Gregory
Babbitt, Ashli
Bacevitch, Andrew
Badger, Algernon S.
Badger, Stephen
Baer, Paul F.
Bahnsen, John C.
Bailey, Mildred
Bailey, Millie
Baker
Baker, Addison
Baker, Joshua
Baker, Newton D.
Baker, Vernon J.
Baldwin, Abraham
Baldwin, Frank D.
Ball, Lucille
Ballard, Robert D.
Balsiger
Bandholtz, H.H.
Bank, Aaron
Banker, Grace D.
Banks, Nathaniel
Banneker, Benjamin
Barbee, Woodrow
Barber, Dave
Barbie, Klaus
Barfield, Jason
Barfoot, Van T.
Barkley, David B.
Barkley, John L.
Barks, William T.
Barlow, Francis
Barnard, Cameron
Barnard, D. Douglas
Barnes, John
Barnes, Will C.
Barnum, Barney
Barreto, Jorge O.
Barrett, William T.
Barrow, David D.
Bartholomew, Charles
Bartlett, John Russell
Barton, Clara
Barton, Raymond O.
Basilone, John
Baskin, Carole
Bass, Ernest T.
Batteen, Mary
Batts, Frank
Baugh, Howard Lee
Baxter, Sheila R.
Bayard, George D.
Bayne-Jones, Stanhope
Bayona-Sanderson, Reginald J.
Bazaar, Philip
Beale, Joshua "Zachary"
Beamer, Todd
Bear, Ted
Beaty, Powhatan
Beaufort, Jean J.
Beauregard, Pierre
Beavers, Clarence H.
Beckwith, Charles A.
Becton, Julius W.
Beebe, James
Beerens, Sven
Behrens, William W.
Belhune, Mary M.
Bell, Alexander G.
Bell, B.B.
Bell, Bernard P.
Bell, Dennis
Bell, George
Bell, Jaye
Bellavia, David G.
Benavidez, Raul P. "Roy"
Benjamin, Judah P.
Bennett, James
Bennett, John
Bennett, Sanjay
Bennett, Thomas W.
Benning, Annette
Benning, Bull
Benning, Damon
Benning, Fred G.
Benning, Joseph C.
Bennion, Mervyn S.
Benson, Garrick B.
Berdan, Hiram
Bergdahl, Beau
Beria, Lavrentiy
Bernard, Reuben F.
Beryl, Leonard
Best, Mathew
Best, Richard H.
Beuning, Tony
Beyrle, Joseph
Bharucha-Reid, Kurush
Biden, Jill
Biden, Joseph
Biggs, Bradley
Biles, Simone
Bingham, Gwendolyn
Birch, John
Birney, David B.
Birney, James
Bishop, Francis
Black, A.J.
Black, C. Emerson
Black, Delbert
Black, Lynn
Black, William
Blackstone, William
Blackwell, Robert L.
Blake, Robert
Blanchfield, Michael R.
Blankenship, Robert C.
Blessing, Jay A.
Blount, Alvin V.
Blount, William & Spaight, Richard D.
Blue, Bennis
Blumenthal, Richard
Bogaerts, Xander
Boggess, Charles
Bohr, Jeffrey
Bolden, Charles
Bolden, Paul L.
Bolsonaro, Jair
Bonaparte, Charles J.
Bonaparte, Napoleon
Bonesteel, Charles H.
Bong, Richard
Bonilla, Orlando
Bonsal, William
Bontemps, Arna
Booker, John
Boone, Daniel
Boorda, Jeremy M.
Booth, William
Bophades
Bophides, Gulden
Bordelon, William H.
Borders, Marcy
Borie, Adolph E.
Bourne, Thomas
Bove, Dominici
Bowen, Hammett
Bowerman, William
Bowie, David
Bowie, James
Bowley, Albert J.
Bowman, Benjamin L.
Bowman, Edward R.
Bowman, Trevarius R.
Bowser, Mary
Boy, Herbert O.
Boyce, William D.
Boyd, John
Bozak, Carmen C.
Bradley, Lewis
Bradley, Omar N.
Bradley, Ruby
Bradshaw, Silas
Brady, Patrick H.
Brady, Thomas
Bragg, Edward S.
Bragg, Janet
Bragg, Matt
Bragg, Roland L.
Bragg, Thomas
Branch, Frederick C.
Brashear, Carl M.
Braune, Marvin W.
Braxton, Carter
Bray, Linda L.
Brazier, Jesse
Breault, Henry
Brees, Drew
Brewer, Thomas H.
Bridges, Lee T.
Bridges, Lloyd
Briggs, Barry
Briggs, Blake
Briley, Alex
Brilley, Donovan
Brink, David
Brinser, A.M.S.
Brito, Gary M.
Broadus, Lewis C.
Broderick, Juanita
Brody, John P.
Bronson, Charles
Bronson, James H.
Brooks, Lawrence
Brooks, Mel
Brooks, Vincent K.
Bross
Brown
Brown, Benjamin
Brown, Bobbie Evan
Brown, David M.
Brown, Edward
Brown, James
Brown, Jesse L.
Brown, John
Brown, Marie Van Brittan
Brown, Sam
Brown, Thornsbury Bailey
Brown, Victor
Brown, Willa
Brown, Wilson
Browning, John
Bruce, Andrew D.
Bryant, Kobe
Bryant, Lisa N.
Bryant, Michael M.
Bryant, William M.
Buchanan, James
Buckner, Simon Bolivar
Budd, Thomas A.
Buffenbarger, Dylan D.
Buford, John
Bullard, Eugene J.
Bulloch, Archibald
Bullock, Rufus
Bullock, Thomas J.
Bunce, Betty
Burch, Donald
Burke, Nimrod
Burkhart
Burks, Robert
Burnham, Bo
Burnham, Frederick R.
Burnham, William P.
Burnside, Ambrose
Burruss, Lewis H.
Burt, James M.
Burton, Fred
Burton, Sippio
Busch, Daniel
Bush, George
Butler, Benjamin F.
Butler, Smedley D.
Byers, Edward C.
Byrd, Michael
Byrd, Richard E.
Byrd, Robert
Caesar, Julius
Cailloux, Andre
Cairns, Bogardus S.
Calero, Agustín R.
Callaghan, Daniel J.
Callaghan, William M.
Calley, William L.
Calloway, Donna
Calugas, Jose
Camp, Jack H.
Campbell, William A.
Canham, Charles D.
Canley, John L.
Cano, Pedro
Capodanno, Vincent R.
Capote, Truman
Caraballo Pietri, Jose
Caraway, Hattie
Carey, Drew
Carlson, Tucker
Carnahan
Carney, William H.
Caro, Henry
Carpenter, Charles
Carpenter, M. Scott
Carpenter, W. Kyle
Carson Sr., Benjamin S.
Carson, Kit
Carson, Rachel
Cartagena, Modesto
Carter, Edward A.
Carter, Herbert
Carter, James E. "Jimmy"
Carter, John R.
Carter, Mason
Carter, Mildred H.
Carter, Robert
Carter, Ty
Carti, Playboi
Cartier, Arthur
Carver, George Washington
Casey, George W.
Cashe, Alwyn C.
Cashier, Albert
Cassidy, Chris
Cassin, Joseph
Caswell, Richard
Caukenbal
Cavalier, René-Robert
Cavazos, Richard E.
Cena, John
Chaffee, Adna
Chamaul, Lynn
Chamberlain, Joshua L.
Chambers, Lawrence L.
Chandler, Christine W.
Chandler, Phil
Chandler, Robert
Chapman, John Allan
Chapman, Nathan R.
Charlie
Charlton, Cornelius H.
Chase, Salmon
Chase, William G.
Chaucer
Chavis, Chris "Tatanka"
Chavis, John

Chay, Kyu H.
Chaykin, Maury
Chedester, David G.
Chennault, Claire L.
Cher
Chetlain, Augustus L.
Chibitty, Charles
Chief Blunts
Chief Osceola
Childers, Claude H.
Childers, Ernest
Childers, Therrel S.
Chiles, Marcellus H.
Chilson, Llewellyn M.
Choi, Daniel
Christensen
Christman, William
Chronister
Church, Benjamin
Churchill, Jack
Churchill, Winston
Chuxe, Duke E.
Cinqué, Joseph
Claiborne, William C.
Clancy, Tom
Clark, Francis J.
Clark, George R.
Clark, Mark W.
Clark, Mildred I.
Clark, Ronald P.
Clark, Vernon E.
Clarke, Elijah
Clarke, Isaac
Clarke, Mary E.
Clay, Cassius M.
Clay, Henry
Clay, Lucius D.
Clayton, Hilda
Cleland, Joseph M. "Max"
Clem, John Lincoln
Clemens, Samuel L.
Clinton, Hillary R.
Clinton, William & Hillary
Clinton, William J.
Clymer, George
Cochran, Donnie L.
Cochran, Jacqueline
Cochrane, Edward L.
Cocke Jr., Egbert E.
Cody, Richard A.
Cody, William D.
Coffin, Levi
Cohen, Harold
Colbert, Stephen
Cole, Robert G.
Cole, Walter N.
Coleburn, William
Coleman, Bessie
Collins, Eileen M.
Collins, J. Lawton
Collins, Norman K.
Colvill, William
Colvin, Sarah
Conde-Falcon, Felix M.
Connelly, William A.
Conner, Fox
Connor, Bradley
Conroy, Stuart
Contreras-Bozak, Carmen
Cooke, Eric F.
Cooke, Philip St. George
Coolidge, Charles H.
Coon, Daniel
Coon, S. Park
Coon, Thomas
Cooper
Cooper, J.P.
Cooper, John L.M.
Corbin, Margaret "Molly"
Corbulo, Gnaeus Domitius
Corcoran, Michael
Correa, Ruben
Co-Rux-Te-Chod-Ish
Coryell, James
Cosell, Howard
Coss, Shaina
Costin, Henry G.
Cota, Norman Daniel "Dutch"
Cousteau, Jacques
Cozzalio, Alan
Craft, Ellen and William
Craig, Heathe
Craig, Malin
Crandall, Bruce P.
Crandall, Bruce P. & Freeman, Ed W.
Craven, Tunis A. M.
Craver, Daniel
Crazy Horse
Creighton, William R.
Crenchaw, Milton P.
Crenshaw, Dan
Crilley, Frank W.
Crockett, David "Davy"
Crooks, Adam
Crosby, Ronnie
Crow, Joseph Medicine
Crozier, Brett
Crozier, William
Cruise, John
Cruise, Tom
Crump, Jerry K.
Crutcher, Shane
Cuddy, Susan Ahn
Cullors, Patrisse
Cuney, Norris Wright
Curie, Marie
Cushing, Alonzo Hereford
Cushing, William B.
Custer, George A.
Custer, Thomas W.
Cyrus, Miley
Da Vinci, Leonardo
Dailey, Daniel A.
Dalpozzo, Anthony
Daly, Daniel J.
Dance, Lawrence R.
Danji, Binetsu
Danyeur, Joseph
Darby, Joseph
Darby, William O.
Dare, Virginia
Davidson, William L.
Davis Jr., Benjamin O.
Davis Sr., Benjamin O.
Davis, Angela
Davis, Daryl
Davis, Edmund J.
Davis, George F.
Davis, James
Davis, Jefferson
Davis, Paris
Davis, Raymond G.
Davis, Rodney M.
Davison, Frederic E.
Dawson
Day, George E.
Day, Thomas
Dayton, Scott C.
De Castro, Joseph H.
de Gálvez, Bernardo
de Unzaga, Luis
Dean, William F.
DeBakey, Michael
DeBlanc, Jefferson J.
Debs, Eugene V.
DeGlopper, Charles N.
deGrom, J.
Del Valle, Pedro
Delaney, James
Delany, Martin R.
Delong
Dempsey, Martin
Dennis, Vernon N.
Denton, Jeremiah
Der-Vartanian, Anna
Dervishian, Ernest H.
d'Estaing
Devers, Jacob L.
Dewey, George
di Cesnola, Luigi P.
Diamond, James H.
Diamond, Leland "Lou"
DiAngelo
Dias, Ralph E.
Diaz, Porfirio
DiCaprio, Leonardo
DiCenzo, Douglas A.
Dickerson, Richard
Dietz, Daniel
Diez, Jacqueline
Dilger, Hubert A.C.
Dillard, Oliver W.
Dillon, John
Dinning, George
Ditzenback, John
Dixon, Donnie
Dole, Robert
Dole-Hagan
Donahue, Chris
Donlon, Roger H.C.
Donnelly, Ignatius L.
Donovan, William J.
Donowitz, Donny
Doolittle, James
Dorsey, Decatur
Doss, Desmond T.
Doster, James D.
Doubleday, Abner
Douglas, Paul
Douglass, Frederick
Downing, Wayne A.
Drake, Christopher R.
Drew, Charles R.
Driscoll, Claire
Dryden, Irma P.C.
Du Bois, W.E.B.
Du Pont, Samuel
Dubuclet, Antoine
Duckworth, Tammy
Duerk, Alene B.
Dumont, Paul
Duncan, Modester B.
Dunning
Dunwoody, Ann E.
Durant, Michael J.
Durham, Harold B.
Duskin, Michael
Dutton, Thomas
Dybens, Paul A.
Dyess, Aquilla "Jimmie"
Eaker, Ira C.
Eames
Eames, Timothy
Earhart, Amelia M.
Earle, Sylvia A.
Earley, Charity A.
Early
Earnhardt, Dale
Eastman, Seth
Eatman, Harold
Eaton, William
Ebbs, Jane C.
Edgerton, Nathan
Edison, Thomas A.
Edmonds, Roddie
Edmonds, Sarah E.
Eichelberger, Robert
Eicher, William
Eifler, Carl F.
Eisenhower, Dwight D.
Elder, Larry
Elizabeth
Elizondo, William
Ellington, Duke
Ellis, Earl H.
Ellis, Larry R.
Ellsberg, Daniel
Ellsworth, Elmer E.
Ellsworth, Lincoln
Emerson, Henry E.
Emilio, Luis F.
Eminem
Enderlin, Richard
Epstein, Aaron
Erevia, Santiago
Erikson, Leif
Ermey, R. Lee
Ernst, Eric
Ervin, Clarence
Esparza, Jose Gregorio
Espinoza, David
Espinoza, Victor H.
Etheridge, Richard
Eubanks, Ray E.
Evans, Ernest E.
Evans, Rodney
Evers, Medgar W.
Faith, Don C.
Falaniko
Fancher, Lawrence
Farmer, James W.
Farr, Edward P.
Farragut, David
Fauci, Anthony
Feigel, Frank
Ferguson, Frederick E.
Ferguson, Matrese
Fernandes, Elder
Fertig, Windell
Few, William
Fields, Evlyn J.
Figueroa
Fillmore, Earl
Fink, Larry
Fireman, Daniel
Fishburne, Lillian E.
Fisher, Lindsey
Fleetwood, Christian A.
Fleming, James
Flieschbottom, Vincent
Flinders, Matthew
Flipper, Henry O.
Flores, Armando
Floyd, George
Fluckey, Eugene B.
Flynn, Michael
Foley, Robert
Fontaine, Michael A.
Foose, Thomas M.
Foot, Andrew H.
Ford, George
Foreman, George
Forrest, Nathan Bedford
Forrestal, James
Forsyth, James W.
Forsyth, Thomas H.
Forten, James
Fortnoy, Dave
Foster, Garrett
Foster, William Z.
Foulois, Benjamin
Fournet, Douglas B.
Fox, John R.
Francis, David
Francisco, Peter
Franco, Francisco
Frank, Leo
Frank, Raymond
Franken, Mike
Franklin, Aretha
Franklin, Benjamin
Fraser, Brendan
Fredendall, Lloyd
Frederick, Robert T.
Freeman, Ed W.
Freeman, Henry B.
Frémont, John
Friedman, Elizabeth S.
Friedman, Milton
Friedman, William
Friedman, William & Elizabeth
Fuentes, Nick
Funk, Leonard A.
Funston
Furrell, Leo
Gadsden, Christopher
Gadson, Greg
Gaffney, Thomas P.
Gainey, William J.
Gallagher
Gallagher, Eddie
Gallagher, James
Gallegos, Justin
Galloway, Abraham H.
Galt, John
Gálvez, Bernaardo
Gandara, Joe
Gansel, George
Gant, Jim
Garand
Garcia, Fernando L.
Garcia, Hector P.
García, Marcario
Gardner, James D.
Garfield, James A.
Garmon, Ralph R.
Garrett, Michael X.
Garvey, Preston
Garwood, Robert R.
Garza, Emilio
Gaskin
Gates, Collinson, R.
Gates, Julius W.
Gates, Robert M.
Gato, Don
Gaujot, Julien V.
Gavin, James M.
Gee, Nicole L.
Gell, Jack
Georg, Stephen
George, Charles
Gerchufsky, Matthew J.
Gerhardt, Charles H.
Geronimo
Gerow, Leonard T.
Getty, George W.
Gibbon, Edward
Gibbon, John
Gibbs, David P.
Gibson, Eric G.
Gilbert, Robert A.
Gilliss, James M.
Gilmore, Howard W.
Ginsberg, Allen
Ginsberg, Ruth Bader
Giorgio, Giovanni
Giunta, Salvatore
Givens, Homer
Glenn, John
Glick, J.C.
Goering
Goethals, George W.
Goff, Irving
Golden, James
Goldman, Emma
Goldsborough, Louis
Gomez, Eduardo C.
Gonzales, Joe
Gonzalez, Alfredo C.
Goodman, Eugene
Goodwin, Curtis L.
Goodwyn, Jeff
Gorden, Fred
Gordon, Brittany B.
Gordon, Duff
Gordon, Gary I.
Gordon, Gary I. and Shugart, Randall D.
Gordon, George H.
Gordon, Jeff
Gordon, Randy
Gore, Al
Gorgas
Gorgas, Josiah
Gorham, James R.
Goss
Gough, Marcell R.
Gover, Phillip
Gragg, William O.
Graham, Anderson M.
Graham, Henry V.
Graham, James D.
Graham, Lindsay
Granby, Roan
Grandy, Moses
Grange, David E.
Granger, Gordon
Grant, Ulysses S.
Grasse, Comte de
Gravely, Samuel L.
Gray, Harry J.
Gray, Robert E.
Greaves, Clinton
Greely, Adolphus W.
Green, John
Greene, Harry
Greene, Nathanael
Greenwood, Lee
Greer, Edward
Gregg, Arthur J.
Gregory, Earle Davis
Gregory, Edmund B.
Gridley, Richard
Grierson, Benjamin H.
Griest, Kristen M. & Haver, Shaye L.
Griffin, Edward M.
Griffin, Samuel
Griffin, Theodore
Griffith, Thurston
Grimké, Angelina
Grimke, Sarah
Groberg, Florent
Gross, Frank

Gross, Samuel
Groves, Leslie
Gruber, Ruth
Guderian
Guevara
Guillén, Vanessa
Gulick, John W.
Gunter, Berchard K.
Gutierrez, Javier J.
Hachiya, Frank
Hacker, Andrew
Hackworth, David H.
Hairston, Joseph
Haislip, Wade H.
Hajiro, Barney F.
Haldane, Andrew
Hale, Nathan
Hall, David F.
Hall, Felix
Hall, Gus
Hall, Prince
Hall, Virginia
Hallaren, Mary A.
Halsey, William "Bull"
Halyburton, William D.
Hamer, Fannie L.
Hamer, Frank
Hamilton, Alexander
Hamilton, Andrew J.
Hamlin, Hannibal
Hampton, Frederick
Hampton, Kimberly N.
Hancock, John
Hancock, Winfield S.
Handley, Merlin J.
Haney, Eric L.
Hanna Jr., Roy M.
Harambe
Hardy, Abraham L.
Hargis, Lorne T.
Harkins, Jason R.
Harmon, Ernest N.
Harrell
Harriman, Stanley
Harrington
Harris, John
Harris, Kamala
Harris, Keith W.
Harris, Marcelite J.
Harris, Samuel J.
Harris, Steve
Harrison, John
Harrison, William B.
Harrison, William H.
Harry
Hart, Liddel
Hart, Nancy
Hart, William
Hartliep, Bradley S.
Hartsfield
Hartson, Kenneth
Harvey, Carmel B.
Hassell
Hasson, Ester V.
Hatcher, Richard G.
Hathcock, Carlos N.
Haver, Shaye
Hawkins, Jack
Hayashi, Joe
Hayashi, Shizuya
Hayeed, Samir
Hayes, Ira
Hayes, Marcella
Hayes, Rutherford B.
Haynes, Caleb V.
Haynes, Lemuel
Hays, Anna Mae
Hays, John C.
Hayward, William
Hazard
Hazard, Zach
Hazen, William B.
Hazzard, Milton
Hazzard, Rutledge P. "Hap"
Healy, Michael D.
Heaney
Heard, Stephen
Hecker, Frederick
Hedley, Stu
Heg, Hans
Heinlein, Robert A.
Helms, Jesse
Henderson, Archibald
Henman, Tim
Hennessy, Lillian
Henry, Patrick
Henry, Samuel
Henson, Matthew
Hernandez, Rhett
Hernandez, Rodolfo
Herrera, Silvestre S.
Herrington, Billy
Hester, Leigh Ann
Heyer, Heather
Hiawatha
Hickey, Allison
Hickok, William "Wild Bill"
Higgins, Andrew
Higginson, Thomas W.
Hightower, Edward H.
Hill, Casey A.
Hill, D.H.
Hill, Edward
Hill, Henry
Hill, James T.
Hill, Jonathan G.
Hill, Oliver
Hill, Sylvester G.
Hill, Thomas M.
Hilleman, Maurice
Hillock, Robert
Hilton, Alfred B.
Hirschfeld, Magnus
Hobby, Oveta C.
Hodgers, Jennie
Hodges
Hodges, Courtney
Hogan, Beth Ann
Hogan, Henry
Hogun, James
Hoisington, Elizabeth
Holcomb, John
Holden, William W.
Holiday, Billie
Holland, Milton M.
Honey, Benjamin
Honeycutt, Weldon
Honoré, Russel L.
Hood, James A.
Hood, Jay W.
Hood, Samuel
Hooker, Joseph
Hooper, Joe R.
Hooper, William
Hoover, Darin T.
Hope, Bob
Hopper, Grace
Horn, Gilbert
Horn, Joe
Horoho, Patricia D.
Horton, Ryan
Hough, Daniel
House, Lawrence
Houseknecht, Burton L.
Houston, Sam
Hovis, Bobbi
Howard, Merideth
Howard, Michelle J.
Howard, Oliver Otis
Howard, Robert and Megellas, James
Howard, Robert L.
Howe, Cato
Howe, Orion P.
Howe, Robert
Howell, Mike L.
Howell, Riley
Howze, Hamilton H.
Hudner Jr., Thomas J.
Huebner, Clarence R.
Huff, Delby
Huff, Paul B.
Hughes, Lloyd
Hull, Ash
Humbert, Jean J.A.
Humphreys, Andrew A.
Hunt, Henry J.
Hunter, David
Hunter, Ian H.L.
Hurley, Robert E.
Hutti
Hy, Richard N.
Hyder, Michael
Ingalls
Ingles
Ingram, Robert R.
Inouye, Daniel K.
Irzyk
Iselin, Donald G.
Iskra, Darlene
Iverson, Allen
Izac, Edourd
Jackle, Dave
Jackson, Andrew
Jackson, Jesse
Jackson, Mary
Jackson, Ora
Jackson, Samuel L.
Jackson, Thomas J.
Jadwin, Edgar
James, Daniel "Chappie"
James, Miles
James, Zebian
Jarvis, David H.
Jason
Jasper, William
Jeane, J.W.
Jefferson, Thomas
Jefferson-Hemmings
Jenkins
Jenkins, Robert H.
Jenner, Caitlyn
Jennison, Charles R.
Jessup, Thomas S.
Jesus
Jiménez, José F.
Joel, Lawrence E.
Johns, Barbara R.
Johnsen, Heather L.
Johnson, Alton
Johnson, Anthony
Johnson, B.
Johnson, Dillard
Johnson, Dwayne
Johnson, Dwight H.
Johnson, Gilbert H.
Johnson, Hank
Johnson, Henry
Johnson, Katherine
Johnson, Kirk
Johnson, La David
Johnson, Leroy
Johnson, Lyndon B.
Johnson, Marsha P.
Johnson, Opha M.B.
Johnson, Paul
Johnson, Robert
Johnson, Sam
Johnson, Savion
Johnson, William Henry
Johnson-Brown, Hazel
Johnston, Albert S.
Johnston, Donald R.
Johnston, Gordon
JoJo
Jonas, Tonya L.D.
Jones
Jones Jr., Alan W.
Jones, Alex
Jones, Bret
Jones, Davey
Jones, Edward
Jones, Elmer D.
Jones, James
Jones, John E.
Jones, John Paul
Jones, Johnnie
Jones, Lawrence
Jordan, Barbara
Jordan, George
Jordan, Michael
Jordan, Ralph
Joseph, Trevor
Just, Ernest E.
Justan
Kaczor, Thaddes
Kaho'ohanohano, Anthony T.
Kaminsky, Melvin
Kanaya, Jimmie
Kane, Thomas
Kantor, Matthew G.
Kapaun, Emil
Karpeles, Leopold
Katie
Kearny, Philip
Keating, Benjamin
Keating, Charles
Keating, Michael
Kedenburg, John J.
Keeble, Woodrow W.
Keene, George L.
Keith, Miguel
Keller
Keller, Helen
Kelley, Harvey P.
Kelly, Charles L.
Kelly, Colin
Kelly, John
Kelly, John D.
Kelly, John J.
Kelly, Mark & Kelly, Scott
Kelly, Mildred
Kelly, Paul M.
Kelsea, Dempsey
Kemper
Kendeigh, Jane
Kendi, Ibram X.
Kennedy, Claudia J.
Kennedy, John Fitzgerald
Kennedy, Tim
Kent, Shannon M.
Keorncke, Mark
Kernan, William F. "Buck"
Kerrey, Joseph R. "Bob"
Kettles, Charles S.
Keyes, Miranda
Keys, Sarah
Khalifa, Mia
Khan, Humayun S.
Kiefer, Dixie
Kilbourne, Charles E.
Kilpatrick, Judson
Kim, Young Oak
Kimball, Nathan
Kimbrell
King Carter
King, Ernest
King, Howard
King, Martin Luther
King, Patricia
King, William N.
Kingston, Robert
Kiniry, David
Kinnard, Harry
Kirby, John
Kirkland, Richard R.
Kirkpatrick, Hansen B.
Kissinger, Henry
Kittelson
Kizirian, John
Klein, Artie
Kling, John
Knauss, Ryan C.
Knowlton, Thomas
Koch, Oscar
Kong, Wah Kau
Koontz
Korematsu, Fred
Korgis, Hercules
Korneke
Kosciuszko, Tadeusz
Kravitz, Leonard M.
Kristensen, Erik S.
Kroth, Robert E.
Kruger, Walter
Kruger-Lear
Krulak, Victor H.
Kulig, Sean
Kyle, Christopher S.
Laborde, Lucien
Lacks, Henrietta
Lafayette
Lafayette, James A.
Laffey, Bartlett
Laffite, Jean
Lahm, Frank P.
Laird, Elizabeth
Lamar, Mirabeau B.
Lamarr, Hedy
Lambert, David E.
Landrieu, Mary
Lane, Azur
Lane, Morgan D.
Lane, Sharon A.
Langhorn, Garfield M.
Laurens, John
Lawrence, James
Lawson, John H.
Lazarus, Emma
Leahy, William D.
Leakey, J.
Leavitt, Jeannie
Lee, Albert L.
Lee, Bruce
Lee, Charles
Lee, Chew-Mon
Lee, Ching
Lee, Christopher
Lee, Daniel
Lee, Fitzhugh
Lee, Francis L.
Lee, Henry "Light Horse Harry"
Lee, Jaeyhun
Lee, John
Lee, John "Jack" C.
Lee, John C.H.
Lee, John F.
Lee, Milton
Lee, Opal
Lee, Richard Henry
Lee, Spike
Lee, Stan
Lee, Weston C.
Lee, William C.
Lee, Willis A.
Legg, Richard A.
Legge, Barnwell R.
Leijon, Mepeta
Leland, George W.
LeMay, Curtis
Lemnitzer, Lyman L.
Lemp, Duncan S.
Lengyel, Lauren "Laurie"
Leonard, Hubert M.
Leonard, Matthew
Leones, Magdalena
Leonidas
Leroy J.T.
Leuffgen, Andrew
LeVey, Anton
Levy, Uriah P.
Lewis, Horatio
Lewis, Joe
Lewis, John R.
Lewis, Robert Lee
Lewis, Ryland
Lezo, Blas
Lieber, Francis
Lifa, Fauesala
Lightfoot, Gordon
Lim, Vicente P.
Limbaugh, Rush
Lincoln, Abraham
Lincoln, Benjamin
Linde, Richard L.
Linden, Henning
Lindsay, James J.
Lindsey, Jake W.
Littrell, Gary L.
Liuzzo, Viola
Livingston, Philip
Livsey, William
Llewellyn, David H.
Loaring, John
Lockett, Milton
Lockhart, Albert
Logan, John A.
Logan, Patton L.
Long, Huey P.
Long, Jefferson F.
Long, Steve V.
Longoria, Felix
Longstreet, James
Loona, Diaper
López, Antonio
Lopez, Baldomero
Lopez, Jose M.
Loring, Charles J.
Losoya, Jose T.
Lotz, Joseph J.
L'Ouverture, Toussaint
Love, Nancy Harkness
Lovell, James
Lovett, Bernard

Loving, Richard and Mildred
Lowe, Thaddeus S.
Lowry, Henry B.
Lowry, William I.
Lozada, Carlos J.
Lucas, Jacklyn H.
Lucas, Logan
Luck
Lujan
Luke, Frank
Lundahl, Arthur C.
Lundy, Nick
Luong, Viet X.
Luttrell, Marcus
Luxemberg, Rosa
Lynch, Jessica D.
Lyon, Nathaniel
Lyth, Davis
Mabry, George L.
Mabus, Ray
MacArthur Jr., Arthur
MacArthur, Douglas
MacDonald, Grant
Mackall, John T.
Mackenzie, Ranald S.
Mackie, John F.
Macklemore, Tyler
Mackmull, Jack V.
MacLaughlin
Macomb, Alexander
Maddox, Lester G.
Maddox, William J.
Madison, James
Magid, Elizabeth M.
Magrath, John D.
Magrave, Phil
Maholic, Thomas D.
Mahone, William
Majors, Lee
Makhno, Nestor
Malcolm X
Malone, Joyce B.
Malone, Post
Malone-Lord, Emma
Mandela, Nelson
Manilow, Barry
Manly, Alexander
Manning, Chelsea
Manning, Sidney
Marcus, David D. "Mickey"
Marcy, Sam
Marin, Javier
Mariner, Rosemary
Marion, Francis
Marsh, John O.
Marshal
Marshall, George C.
Marston, Oliver
Martin, Benjamin
Martin, Gary H.
Martin, Timothy
Martinez, Benito
Martinez, Joseph P.
Martinez, Paul Z.
Mason, Elihu
Mason, George
Massie, Thomas
Mather, John C.
Matlovich, Leonard P.
Matthew
Matthews, Mark
Matthewson, Christy
Matthias
Mattis, James N.
Mauck, John W.
Maude, Timothy
Mauney, J.B.
May, Rick
Mayan, Alfred T.
Mayfield, George
Maylovich, Leonard
Mayo, Mark
Mays, Willie
McAfee, Mildred H.
McArthur, William S.
McAuliffe, Anthony C.
McAuliffe, Christa
McBride, Morris R.
McBroom, Bud
McBryar, William
McCain, John S.
McCarthy, Thomas
McCleery, Finnis D.
McClellan, George B.
McClung, Megan
McClure, Robert
McCollum, Rylee
McCorvey, Norma L.
McCrystal, Stanley
McCulloch, Samuel
McCullough, Sammie
McFadden, Daniel L.
McGee, Charles
McGeogh, Holly J.
McGilvery, Freeman
McGinnis, Ross A.
McGovern, Robert M.
McGrath, Kathleen A.
McIntosh, Lachlan
McKeithen, John
McKibben, Ray
McKinley, William
McKinney, John Randolph
McMahon, Jason T.
McNair, Carl H.
McNair, Lesley J.
McNair, Ronald
McNamara, Andrew T.
McNeil, Joseph
McNerney, David H.
McNiece, Jake
McPherson, James B.
McQuinn, Delores
McRae, Alexander
McRaven, William H.
McVay, Charles B.
Meade, George G.
Meadows, Richard J.
Meagher, Thomas F.
Means, Samuel C.
Meckley, Daniel
Megellas, James
Megellas, James
Meigs, Montgomery C.
Melgar, Logan
Melillo, Vincent
Mella, Karim M.
Melton, Brent
Mercer, Hugh
Meredith, James
Meredith, Solomon
Merkel, Angela
Merrill, Frank D.
Merritt, Kenneth
Merritt, Wesley
Mesa, Vincent B.
Metacomet
Metcalf, Victor H.
Metz, R.C.
Metzger, Adolf
Metzger, Tom
Meyer, Dakota L.
Meyers, Krystal
Michelson, Albert A.
Middleswart, William
Middleton, Troy H.
Mifflin, Thomas
Miku, Hatsune
Miles, Nelson A.
Miller, Austin S.
Miller, Doris
Miller, Franklin D.
Miller, Gary L.
Miller, Glenn
Miller, Harold B.
Miller, Keith L.
Miller, Robert J.
Miller, Virgil R.
Millett, Lewis L.
Milley, Mark
Millikin, John
Mills, Travis
Minihan, Kenneth
Minnotte, Jacque S. "Jack"
Minue, Nicholas
Miranda, Lin-Manuel
Mitchell, Billy
Mitchell, Maria
Mitscher, Marc
Miyamura, Hiroshi
Mock, Willsun M.
Mohammed
Molinari, Guy
Monash
Money, John
Monk, Thelonius
Monlux, Harold
Monroe, James
Monsoor, Michael A.
Monteith Jr., Jimmie W.
Monti, Jared C.
Montoya, Benjamin F.
Moore, George E.
Moore, Hal
Moore, Hal & Julie
Moore, James
Moore, William E.
Morbitzer, Christopher G.
Mordecai, Alfred
Moreell, Ben
Moreno, Jennifer M.
Morgan, Daniel
Morris, Charles B.
Morris, Jeffrey D.
Morris, Melvin
Morris, Robert
Morris, Walter
Morse, Samuel
Morton, Dudley Walker
Mosby, John
Mose, Daniel
Mosely, Oswald
Moss, James
Mottier, Nolan
Moultrie, William
Mower, Joseph A.
Moyle, Richard
Mueller, Paul J.
Muhammad
Mullan, Michael D.
Munemori, Sadao
Muniz, Frankie
Munk, Walter
Murphy, Audie L.
Murphy, Bradley
Murphy, Michael P.
Murphy, Sally
Murphy, Timothy
Murray, Bill
Murray, Charles P.
Murray, Pauli
Musgrove, Mary
Musk, Elon
Myer, Albert J.
Myer-Via
Myles, Thomas
Nabrit, Samuel M.
Naismith, James
Nakamoto, Satoshi
Nash, David
Nash, Francis
Navarro, Jose A.
Needham, Thomas
Negron, Juan
Neller, Robert
Nesbit, Josephine M.
Nett, Robert B.
Neve, Felipe
Newton, Huey P.
Nez, Chester
Nightingale, Florence
Nimham, Daniel
Nimitz, Chester W.
Nininger, Alexander R.
Nisperos, Jose
Nixon, Richard
Noble, Jordan
Nood, Bix
Norris, Chuck
Norris, Wesley
North, Oliver
Norton, Joshua A.
Nougats, Ethan D.
Novosel, Michael J.
Nunn, Sam
Nye, Bill
Oakley, Glenn
Oates
Obama, Barack
O'Brien, James J.
Occasion-Cortez, Alexandria
O'Connor, James A.
Odierno, Raymond T.
Oglethorpe, James
Ohara, Edwin
Ohara, Mari
O'Hare, Edward "Butch"
Ohata, Allan M.
Ojeda, Richard
Okebata, Osbert
Oklahombi, Joseph
Olds, Robin
Olive, Milton L.
Oliver
Ollendike Jr., George
Olson, Norman
O'Neale, Royce
O'Neill, Rob
Onizuka, Ellison
Onwordi, Justin
Opdyke, Emerson
Ord, Edward O.C.
Ordroneaux, John
O'Rorke, Patrick
O'Rourke, Beto
Orwell, George
Osborne, John
Ossman, Tim
Ostamie, Cole
Osterhaus
O'Toole, John J.
Ott, Elsie S.
Overton, Richard A.
Owens, Burgess
Owens, Candace
Pace, Peter
Pace, Scottie
Paddock, Stephen
Page
Page, Daegan
Page, Elliot
Page, John U.D.
Pagonis, William G.
Paige, Emmett
Paine, Tom
Parham, Rufus
Parker, Ellis D.
Parker, Ely S.
Parker, George M.
Parker, John
Parker, Julius
Parker, Quannah
Parker, Samuel I.
Parks, Rosa
Parrish, Noel F.
Parrott, Jacob W.
Parsons, Albert and Lucy
Parsons, Lucy
Parton, Dolly
Passar, Maksim
Patch, Alexander
Patten, Mary
Patterson, Robert M.
Patton, George S.
Paul, Chris
Paul, Ron
Payne, Harold W.
Payne, Ralph L.
Payne, Thomas "Patrick"
Peabody, Everett
Peary, Robert E.
Pease, Joachim
Pegahmagabow, Francis
Pelosi, Nancy
Penn, John
Penney, Heather
Percival, Blake
Peregory, Frank D.
Perez, Emily
Perez, Nicholas
Perez, Patricio
Perkins, Edward
Perot, Ross
Perri, Piper
Perry, Matthew C.
Perry, Oliver H.
Pershing, John J.
Petersen, Frank E.
Peterson, Travis D.
Petraeus, David
Petropov, Jorgi
Petry, Leroy A.
Philippon, Lawrence R.
Philippone, Doug
Phillips, Larry
Piaseki, Frank
Pichardo, Johanny R.
Pickens and Wills
Pickett, George
Pickett, James
Pickett, Wilson
Pierce, Hawkeye
Pierucci, Jackson
Piestewa, Lori A.
Pike, Emory J.
Pike, Zebulon
Piker, Hasan
Pinchback, P.B.S.
Pinckney, Charles C.
Piper, Christopher N.
Pitcher, Molly
Pittard, Dana J.H.
Pitts, Riley L.
Pitts, Ryan
Pius, Ollanius
Plumley, Basil
Poe
Poe, Edgar Allen
Poe, Orlando
Polizzi, Emmanuele
Polk, Bishop
Polk, Elias
Polk, Ezekiel
Polk, James H.
Polk, James K.
Pollock, Edwin A.
Pompeo, Michael R.
Pomutz, George
Ponce, Omar
Pool, Lafeyette G.
Poolaw Sr., Pascal Cleatus
Poor, Salem
Pope, Harley H.
Pope, John
Porter, David D.
Povich, Maury
Powell, Colin L.
Powell, Robert B.
Powell, William E.
Prentiss, Benjamin M.
Presley, Elvis A.
Preston, Kenneth O.
Pret, Toujours
Price
Price, Sterling
Pride, Alfred M.
Proctor, Hawthorne L.
Puckett, Ralph
Pulaski, Casimir
Puller, Lewis B. "Chesty"
Pulliam, Robert L.
Punimata, Nicholas
Purcell, Benjamin H.
Purnell, Louis
Pushmataha
Putnam
Pyle, Ernie
Queen Lateefa
Queen Victoria
Rachkevich, Yevdokiya
Radford
Raff
Raines, Hazel J.
Rainey, Cecile Moore
Rainey, Joseph
Rambo, John
Ramsay, Francis M.
Ramsay, Gordon
Ramsey, Edwin P.
Rapier, John T.
Rascon, Alfred V.
Rasmussen, Larry W.
Ratcliff, Edward
Rawlins, John
Ray, J.E.
Ray, Ronald E.
Raye, Martha
Reagan, Ronald W.
Reason, J. Paul
Reasoner, Frank S.
Red Cloud, Mitchell
Redding, Otis
Reed, John
Reed, William N.
Reeves

Reeves, Bass
Regalado, José
Rehm, Gary
Reid
Reidinger
Relith, Floda
Reno, Janet
Reno, Jesse L.
Rescorla, Cyril R. "Rick"
Restrepo, Juan S.
Retan, George O.
Revels, Hiram R.
Revere, Paul
Rey, Anthony
Rey, Jeth B.
Reynolds
Reynolds, Hannah
Reynolds, John F.
Reynolds, William
Rice, Condoleezza
Richard, Bonhomme
Richard, Large
Richards, Dorothy Ann
Richards, Mary
Richardson, Duke
Richardson, Marvin
Richer, John T.
Rickenbacker, Eddie
Rickey, Branch
Rickover, Hyman G.
Ride, Sally
Ridgway, Matthew B.
Rierson, Matthew
Riff, Michael
Riley, Thomas
Ringgold, Cadwalader
Ringwald, Amelia
Ripley, John W.
Rittenhouse, Kyle
Rivero Jr., Horacio
Rivers, Ruben
Robais, Johann von (Baron De Kalb)
Robert
Roberts, Gordon R.
Roberts, Neil
Roberts, Paul
Roberts, Robert L.
Robinson Jr., Roscoe
Robinson, Harrison
Robinson, Jack "Jackie"
Robinson, Michael L.
Rocco, Louis
Rochambeau, Jean-Baptiste
Roche, Albert
Rockwell, George L.
Roddenberry, Gene
Rodger, Elliot
Rodgers, Charles C.
Rodriguez, Antonio R.
Rodriguez, Cleto L.
Rodriguez, Joseph C.
Roebling, Washington A.
Rogan, Joe
Rogers, Alan, G.
Rogers, Charles C.
Rogers, Edith N.
Rogers, Robert
Roker, Al
Romerson, Prince
Romesha, Clinton
Romo, Larry
Roosevelt Jr., Theodore
Roosevelt, Eleanor
Roosevelt, Franklin D.
Rose, Maurice
Rose, Mike
Rose, Sherman T.
Rose, William T.
Rosecrans, William S.
Rosenberg, Alfred
Rosenthal, Joe
Ross, Betsy
Ross, Bob
Ross, John
Ross, Robert
Ross, William K.
Rosser, Ronald
Rossi-Cayton, Marie T.
Rowe, James N. "Nick"
Rubin, Tibor "Ted"
Rucker, Daniel H.
Rucker, Darius
Rucker, Jed M.
Rucker, John A. "Tony"
Rucker, Robert D.
Rucker, William
Rudder, James Earl
Ruff, Willie
Ruiz, Alejandro R.
Ruiz, Nicholas
Rumsfeld, Donald H.
Russell, Harold
Ryder, William T.
Saban, Nicholas L.
Sacagawea
Sacconchin
Sadler, Barry
Sagan, Carl
Sage, Jerry
Saint Maurice
Saint Michael The Archangel
Saint Peter
Salem, Peter
Salley, Ervin
Salomon, Benjamin L.
Sammons, Amy
Sampson, Deborah (Gannett)
Sampson, Francis L.
Sanchez, Ricardo
Sanders, Bernie
Sanders, Harry
Sandoval, Samuel F.
Sands, Bobby
Sanford, Terry
Sanger, Margaret
Sankara, Thomas
Santayana, George
Santos-Dumont, Alberto
Sargent, Rupert L.
Sasser, Clarence
Sayers, Foster J.
Scalia, Anthony
Schaffer, Joe
Scheller, Stuart
Schieber
Schindler, Allen R.
Schmidt, Jonathan P.
Schmitz, Jared M.
Schneider, Max F.
Schofield, John M.
Schowalter, Jr., Edward R.
Schulte, Roslyn
Schulz, Charles M.
Schupska, Deforrest
Schwarzenegger, Arnold
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman
Scoggins
Scott, Tim
Scott, Travis
Scott, Winfield
Scutt, Larry
Se Vanter
Seach, William
Sean, Eric
Sears, Mary
Sebille, Louis J.
Sedgwick, John
Seeger, Pete
Segarra, Antulio
SeGraves, Joshua P.
Seguin, Juan
Seiberling, Walter
Selfridge, Thomas
Selway, Robert
Serna, Frank
Serna, Marcelino
Sesma, Frank D.
Setter, Gordon
Setzler, Ed
Seward, William H.
Shachnow, Sidney
Shadrick, Kenneth
Shaffer
Shalikashvili, John
Shames, Edward
Sharpe, Samuel
Sharpton, Al
Shaw, George C.
Shaw, Robert G.
Shea, Joseph H.
Shea, Richard T.
Sheffey, Fred C.
Shelton, H. Hugh
Shepard Jr., Alan
Shephard, Adrian
Shepherd, William M.
Shepley, George F.
Sheridan, Philip H.
Sherman, William T.
Sherwood, Ed
Shields, Marvin
Shinseki, Eric
Shipley, Don
Shoemaker, Robert M.
Shughart, Randall D.
Shulman, Paul N.
Shurer, Ronald J.
Sickles, Daniel E.
Sidebottom, John
Sidman, George D.
Sietsk, William S.
Sikorsky, Igor
Silver, Louis
Simmons, Richard
Simons, Arthur D. "Bull"
Simonson, Peter
Simpson, William
Sims, Sean P.
Singlaub, John K.
Singleton, William H.
Sinise, Gary
Sink, Robert F.
Sisisky, Norman
Sitting Bull
Siwa, JoJo
Skardon, Beverly
Skibbie, Lawrence F.
Skinner, Rocky D.
Slabinski, Britt
Slocum, Henry W.
Slovik, Eddie
Smalls, Robert S.
Smead, Walter A.
Smedinghoff, Anne
Smith, A.J.
Smith, Andrew Jackson
Smith, Bruce
Smith, Charles H.
Smith, Dean
Smith, Ezekel E.
Smith, Holland M.
Smith, Howard W.
Smith, James C.
Smith, James W.
Smith, John
Smith, Michael J.
Smith, Moria
Smith, Oliver P.
Smith, Orenthial, J.
Smith, Paul R.
Smith, Tammy
Smith, Walter B.
Snipes, Maceo
Snow, William J.
Snowden, Edward
Sobel, Herbert
Somers, Richard
Somervell, Brehon B.
Soule, Silas
Soviak, Maxton
Sowell, Thomas
Spaatz, Carl
Spann, Johnny Micheal
Spears, Britney
Speirs, Ronald
Spencer, George E.
Spicely, Booker T.
Spicer, Sean
Spinney, Carroll
Sprayberry, James M.
Sprey, Pierre M.
Springs, Sandy
Spruance, Raymond A.
Spurgeon, Edward
Squier, George O.
Stabile, Nicholas J.
Stance, Emanuel
Stanly, John
Stanton, Edwin M.
Starry, Donn A.
Steindam, Russell
Stennis, John C.
Stephan, Edward C.
Sterner, Doug
Steuben, Friedrich W.
Steuben, Friedrich W. and Pulaski, Casimir
Stevens, Christopher M.
Stevens, Hazard
Stevens, Thaddeus
Stewart, James
Stewart, Jeb
Stewart, Jimmy
Stillman, John
Stilwell, Joseph S.
Stiner, Carl
Stobo, Robert
Stockdale, James
Stockwell, Melissa
Stoller
Stommel, Henry
Stone, Earl E.
Stone, Elmer
Stone, James L.
Stoner, Eugene
Story, Luther H.
Stovall, Jared
Stovall, Matthew R.
Stowe, Harriet Beecher
Stowers, Freddie
Stratton, Michael V.
Street, George L
Strickland, Ronald
Stroud, Ansel
Stuart, J.E.B.
Stubblebine III, Albert N.
Suits, Brian
Sullivan, Gordon R.
Sullivan, Kathryn D.
Summers, David
Summers, Harrison C.
Sumner, Charles
Sumner, Edwin V.
Sumter
Sun Tzu
Sutton, Harry E.
Swailes, Stephan
Swanson, Jon
Swartworth, Sharon
Swearer, Benjamin
Sweeny, Robert A.
Swift, Eben
Swift, Taylor
Sycamore, Timber
Sykes, George
Tackaberry, Thomas H.
Tadina, Patrick G.
Taft, William H.
Tallmadge, Benjamin
Taney, Roger B.
Tanksley, David L.
Tanner, Sera L.
Tarleton, Banastre
Taylor, Bernard
Taylor, Elizabeth
Taylor, George A.
Taylor, James L.
Taylor, Jimmie W.
Taylor, Maxwell D.
Taylor, Randy
Taylor, Richard
Taylor, Royce D.
Taylor, Susan K.
Taylor, Zachary
Tecumseh
Temple, Alva
Terril, William R.
Thach, John
Thaddeus
Tharp, Marie
Thatcher, Diana C.
Thatcher, Margaret
Thomas, Charles L.
Thomas, Clarence
Thomas, E. Donnall
Thomas, George H.
Thomas, Philemon
Thompson Jr., Hugh C.
Thompson, Jerald L.
Thompson, Max
Thompson, William
Thornberg, Greta
Thorne, Horace Marvin
Thorne, Larry A.
Thurmond, Strom
Tiffany, Cyrus
Till, Emmett
Till, Lewis
Tillman, Patrick D.
Tisdale, Roy L.
Todd
Tolan, Frank
Tolbert, Otis V.
Tompkins, Edward
Tompkins, Sally L.
Torano
Tourgée, Albion W.
Towle, John R.
Towne, Henry S.
Towne, Phineas,
Townsend, Gregory
Townsend, Stephen
Tozier, Andrew
Trachok, Richard M.
Traval
Travis, William B.
Treadwell, Jack L.
Treptow
Trexler, Michael J.
Triggs, Clarence
Trinidad, Telesforo
Truman, Harry S.
Trump, Donald J.
Trump, Melania
Truscott, Lucian
Truth, Sojourner
Tubman, Harriet M.
Tucker, Hugh
Tucker, Rueben
Turner, John
Turner, Nat
Turner, William B.
Turpin, John H.
Tuttle, Jonathan S.
Tuttle, William G.T.
Tweed, George R.
Twitchell, Marshall
Tyson, Neil DeGrasse
Tyson, Nora
Uhl, Frederick, E.
Upshur House
Upton, Emory
Urban
Urell, Michael E.
Vai
Vakoc, Tim
Valdez, Jose F.
Vallely, Paul E.
Van Allen, James
Van Deman, Ralph
Van Fleet, James
Van Houten, John G.
Van Lew, Elizabeth
Van Ripper
Vandegrift, Alexander A.
Vandervoort, Benjamin H.
VanDiest, B.
Vann, John Paul
Veale, Charles
Verne, Jules
Versace, Humberto R.
Vessey, John W. "Jack"
Via, Dennis L.
Vicente, Rafael S.G.
Vickers, Kraig
Villa, Pancho
Villeré, Jacques
Vincent
Vincent, Jan Michael
Vindman, Alexander
Vining, Mike R.
Vittori, Joseph
Voelz, Kimberly A.
Von Krafft-Ebing, Richard
von Suttner, Bertha
Votel
Waddy, Harriet M.
Wadsworth, Alexander S.
Wadsworth, Decius
Wai, Francis
Waite, Stande
Wakeman, Sarah R.
Walcott, Cliff "Elvis"
Waldron, A.F.

Waldron, John C.
Walker, David
Walker, Herschel
Walker, Laura
Walker, Mary Edwards
Walker, Walton H.
Walker, Wyatty T.
Wallace, George C.
Walsh, Don
Walsh, Loretta P.
Walton, Robert
Ward, John
Ward, Joshua J.
Ward, William E.
Ware
Warner, Augustine
Warner, Henry F.
Warner, John W.
Warren, Elizabeth
Warren, John E.
Warren, Kemble
Warren, Mercy O.
Washington, Booker T.
Washington, George
Washington, Harold
Washington, Martha
Waskow, Henry T.
Watie, Stand
Watson, George
Watson, Joshua K.
Watters, Charles J.
Waugh, William D.
Wayne, Anthony
Wayne, John
Webb, Alexander S.
Webb, Marshall B.
Wedemeyer, Albert Coady
Weisbogel, Albert
Welles, Gideon
Wellington, Arlo
Wells, Briant H.
Wells, Ida B.
West, Gladys M.
West, Nadja Y.
Westmoreland, William C.
Wetzel, Gary G.
Weyemeyer, Joseph
Wheaton, Frank
Wheeler, Earle
Wheeler, Joseph
Wheeler, Joshua L.
Wheeler, Reagan
Whitaker, Nashyra
White
White, Ambrose
White, Ashley
White, Ashley & Moreno Jennifer M.
White, Garland H.
White, Kyle J.
White, Walter F.
Whitely, Eli L.
Whitmore, John W.
Whittemore, Samuel
Whittington, Hulon
Whittle, Reba
Wicker
Widgeon, George
Wiggins, Ella M.
Wiggins, Sandra
Wilbanks, Hillard A.
Wild, Edward A.
Wilder, Douglas L.
Wilder, Kate
Wiley, James
Wilfred, Luis M.
Wilhelm, James H.
Wilkes, Charles
Wilkinson, James
Williams, Brian
Williams, Cathay
Williams, George C.
Williams, Hank
Williams, Jesse
Williams, Matthew O.
Williams, Moses
Williams, Robert R.
Williams, Ted
Willich, August
Willink, Jocko
Wills, Marilyn
Wilson
Wilson, Danyell
Wilson, Doyle
Wilson, George
Wilson, Jack R.
Wilson, James H.
Wilson, Jerry L.
Wilson, Johnnie E.
Wilson, Samuel V.
Wilson, Stephen
Wilson, William
Wilson, Woodrow
Winchester, James
Winfrey, Oprah
Winston, Henry
Winters, Richard D.
Wise, Homer L.
Wissinger, Ludwig
Wolcott, Clifton P.
Wolff, Milton
Woodard Jr., Issac
Woodfill, Samuel
Woodford, William
Woods, Carol, S.
Woods, John C.
Woods, Zadock
Woodson, Waverly B.
Wooldridge, William O.
Worden, John L.
Wren, Thomas A.
Wright Brothers
Wriston
Wyatt, Derek
Wyche, Ira T.
Wyman, Willard G.
Yamazaki, James
Yano, Rodney J.T.
Yarborough, William P.
Yardley, Herbert
Yates, Sally
Yeager, Charles E. "Chuck"
York (slave)
York, Alvin C.
Young, Brigham
Young, Charles D.
Young, Coleman
Young, James H.
Young, Lee Roy
Young, Marvin R.
Young, Rodger W.
Young, Whitney
Zamperini, Louis
Zebian
Zembiec, Douglas
Zenner, Walter G.
Zeno, Edgar E.
Zhukov, Georgy
Ziemniak
Zimmerman

Appendix E2: Group-Mission-Value Names

11B
13 Percent
1882nd
3 West
301 Training Center
442nd Regimental Combat Team
54th
5th Platoon
82nd
A.R.C.
Abrams Family
Accountability
Airborne
Aladeen
Alford (family)
Allegiance
American Lives Matter
American Unity
America's Guard of Honor
Apache
Apollo
Armor
Armored Base
Armour
Army
Army 01
Army Combined Arms Combat Training Center & School
Army Communications and Signal School
Army Depot 1
Army Enterprise
Army Excellence and Training Center
Army Guard and Reserve Support Center-Virginia
Army Logistics Center
Army National Capitol Region Support Center
Army Regional Training Facility-Virginia
Army Signal Center
Army Special Capabilities Center
Army Warrior Training Center
ASOF
Aviation
Aviation Zero
Aviators Command Post
Bass (family)
Betterment
Bielski
BIPOC
Black Hawk
Black Lives Matter
Blackfoot
Blackhawk
Bradby
Brave
Brave Eagle
Brotherhood
BSA 100
Buffalo
Cavalry
Cherokee
Cheyanne
Chicasaw
Chickamauga
Choctaw
Choctawahatchee
Chokahnsosage
Chute
Clark
Coast Guard
Code Talkers
Comanche
Commitment
Constitution
Corage
Courage
Creek
Creole
Croatoan
Culper
Curtis (family)
Cyber
Dauntless
Dedication
Defend
Defender
Defense
Defense Annex 1917
Defense Operations - One
Defiance
Defiant
DeKraker
Democracy
Deterrence
Discipline
Diversity
DUST
Duty
Eleutherian
Elite
Emancipation
Endeavor
Endurance
Enlightened
Ensign
Equality
Essayons
Ethos
Everready
Excellence
Exemplary
Faithful
Family
Ferguson
Fidelity
Follow Me
Fontaine
Fortitude
Fortress of Honor
Freedom
Garrison
Gleaves
Glory
Good
Guarder
Guardian
Happiness
Happy
Harris
Heritage
Hero
Heroes
High Speed
Home of 18th ABN Corps, SF, and 82nd ABN Div
Home of the 82nd
Home of the Infantry
Honesty
Honor
Ho'okele
Huddle
Huey
Huff
Humble
Humility
Hunkpapa
Implacable
Inclusion
Indefatigable
Independence
Independence Hall
Infantry
Infantry Command Columbus
Infantry-Armor Combat Center
Integrity
Intelligence Command Alexandria
Intrepid
Intrepid Sovreignty
Invincible
Iron Mike
Iron Will
Joint Maneuver Training Center
Joint Mission Cyberspace
Joint Mission Horizon
Joint Operations Base
Joint Readiness Training Center
JRTC
Jump
Jumper
Justice
Justitia
Land Warfare Training Center
Lemoyne
Liberation
Libertas
Liberty
Life
Light Infantry
Logistics
Love
Loyalty
Lumbee
Maneuver
Manners
Manners Constable
Mattaponi
Mensen
Mission Accomplished
Monroe
Montgomery
Morale
Muscogee
Navajo
Necessity
Neptune Spear
Nickel
Northwoods
Nottowa
Ocean Venture
Oceanographer
Opportunity
Parachute
Pathfinder
Pathfinder 7
Pathfinder of the Seas
Patriot
Patriot Station
Paul
Peace
Perseverance
Phantom Warrior Base Central Texas
Pickard
Posterity
Powhatan
Prepared Mind
Pride
Progress
Prosperity
Proud to Serve
Quander
Quartermaster
Ranger
Ranger Pandas
Raptoria
Raynor
Readiness
Ready
Reason
Red Ball
Red Tail
Redemption
Relevance
Reliance
Reliant
Remembrance
Resilience
Resolute
Resolution
Resolve
Respect
Rifle
Rignel-Leckrone-Robar
Sacrifice
Science
Selfless Service
Seminole
Sequoyah
Serenity Now
Service
Signal
Sioux
Soldier
Soldiers Way
Solitude
Special Operations
Superintendent's House
Superintendent's Quarters
Superintendent's Residence
Support Center
Surveyor
Sustainment
Tigerland
Tradition
Triple Nickle
Triumph
Truth
Tuscarora
U.S. Army
Undeterred
United
Unity
Urban Joint Military Base
USSOC
Valiance
Valiant
Valor
Vigilance
Vigilant
Vital
Warrior
Warriors American
Whirley Bird
Wise
Younts

Appendix E3: Location-Event-Other Names

1st Amendment
29 Palms
9/11
A
Aachen
Abandonment
Abrams
AC
Aces
Adrenochrome
Aergia
Ahern
Aite
Alabama
Alameda
Alamo
Alasay Valley
Alcantara
Aldrovanda Vesiculosa
Aleutian Islands
Alexandria
All-American
Alliance
Alpha-Romeo
America
American 77
American Dogwood
Americus
Anderson
Andres
Annapolis
Anthem
Anthony
Antietam
Anvil
APC
Ape
Apex
Appleton
Appomattox
Aravaipa
Archangel
Ares
Argomaniz
Argonaut
Argonne
Arial
Arizona
Arlington
Armistead
Armour Piercing Hill
Armstrong
Army Fayetteville
Army Killeen
Arsenal
Ascending
Astoria
Astrodome
Atlanta
Atlas
ATLATL
Atropia
Augusta
Austin
Australia
Austus
Avenger
Awesome
Axios
Azreal
B
Badger
Balders Balle
Balikpapan
Bama
Bama Man
Banner
Bannister
Bascom
Base
Based
Bastogne
Bataan
Bay of Pigs
Bayou
Beacon
Bean
Bear
Beat Navy
Beautiful View
Bedford Boys
Beginning
Beijing
Believe
Bell
Belle
Belleau Wood
Bellend
Bellevue
Bellona
Belton
Beltway
Belview
Bennington
Benoit
Bentonville
Berdan
Beret
Bert
Bina Moose
Bismarck
Bismarck Sea
Black
Blackstone
Blackwater
Blair Mountain
Blazkowicz
Blue
Blue Ridge
Bluebonnet
Boat
Bob
Bogey
Bolshevik
Bongino
Boot
Boots
Borges
Borne
Bort
Bossier City
Boston
Boudoir
Boudreaux
Bowie Pond
Bowling Green
BrachsenbrÃ¼cke
Brack
Brag
Brandeis
Brandt
Bravo
Brawner Farm
Brightstar
Britannic
Bruff
Brugg
Bubble
Budano
Buddy
Buena Vista
Bulge (battle)
Bull Run
Bundick
Bundy
Bunker Hill
Burgettstown
BYK
Cadacan and Sohoton Rivers
Caddo
Cadia
Cage
Cajun Army Base
Caleb
Calhoun
Campbellton
Candace
Candice
Canoe
Cape Esperance
Cape Fear
Capitol Hill
Carmel
Carolina
Caroline
Caruthers
Carvana
Casa Bonita
Casablanca
Case
Casper
Catahoula
Cattle Trail
Caulks Field
Cedar Creek
CENLA
Center of the Universe
Central
Central Texas
Central Virginia
Centurion
Cerro
CG-62
Chaffin's Farm
Challenge
Challenger
Chalmette (battle)
Chambray
Chaos
Chapman
Charge
Charlotte
Charlottesville
Chase
ChÃ¢teau-Thierry
Chattahoochee
Chattahoochee Valley
Chattanooga
Chattanooga-Chickamauga
Chauncey
Cherbourg
Chesapeake
Chevron
Chicago
Chuff
Cincu
Citizen
Citizen Patriots
City
City of Chancellorsville
Claiborne
Clarence
Classy
Clearance
Cleared Hot
Cloaca
Coalburn
Codreanu
Cohort
Cold Harbor
Colonizer
Colony
Columbia
Columbus
Combahee River
Combat Patch
Commons
Commonwealth
Condor
Congress
Constantine
Constellation
Coolidge
Cooper River Park
Coral Sea
Corinth (battle)
COTU
Coulter
Count
Cover
Craft
Craig
Crawdaddy
Cross Creek
Crusade
Cumberland
Currahee
Cypress
Dak-To
Dale
Daleville
Danny Boy
David
Davis
De La Garza
Delaware
Delta
Demerara
Demirdjian
Derna
Derrick
Desert Storm
Destiny
Desu
Detention Hill
Detroit
Devereaux
Dixie
Dixie Rose
DN
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE1
Doge
Dogwood
Donda
Donelson
Donrer
Dorchester Heights
Dorn
Dorner
Dothan
Douglas
Dove
Downey
Downy
Dozette
Dragonblade
Dragonclaw
Duke
Dunlop
Dwayne Elizondo Mountain Dew Herbert Camacho
Eagle
East Point
East Texas
Easting
Eastwood
Echo
Eighteen
Eilat
Elmira
Emerson Springs
Empress Augusta Bay
Enfield
Engstrom
Ennward
Enterprise
Enterprise Army Airfield
Eridanus
Esperanza
Eureka
Evergreen
Excelsior
Executor
Fairfax
Fallujah
Farragut
Farrakhan
Fayette
Fayetteville
Fear
Fisher
Five Forks
Five Lamps
Flamborough Head
Flex
Flight
Flight 93
Flowering Dogwood
Fo
Folk
Forge
Formosa
Fortis
Franklin (battle)
Franks
Fransen
Fredericksburg
Freed
Frontier
Funderberk
Galveston
Galvin
Garman
Gate
Gates
Gator
General
Generations
Georgia
Geralt-Rivia
Gettysburg
Gilgamesh
Girard
Girugamesh
Glass Window
Glorieta Pass
God Speed
God's Best
Goering-Stuka
Gold Star
Golden Age
Golden Hinde
Goldsborough
Goldwater
Goodie
Goodson
Gort
Gorveton
Graham
Grand
Grant
Grant Road
Gratiot
Grau
Grave
Grayson
Greasy Grass (battle)
Great Bridge
Great Northern
Great Place
Green
Green Mountain
Greenville
Greenwood District
Griggs
Grim Reaper
Gritty
Grizzly
Grunt
Guadalcanal
Gulf
Gunny
Gura
Gustavo
Hagatna
Hagen
Hamel
Hampter
Hampton Roads
Hannah
Harmony Church
Hasinai
Hawaii
Hawthorne
Heart
Heart of Texas
Hearthward
Helicopter
Helix
Hellas
Hellfire
Helmand
Helmet
Henderston
Henry
Herenandez
Hernandez
Hickory
Highwind
Hill
Hindman
Hiroshima
Hoel
Hogwaller
Holder
Holo
Home
Honeycutt
Hooah
Hope
Hopes and Dreams
Hope's Peak
Horizon
Hornet
Hould
House of the Rising Sun
Houston
Howell
Huckleberry
Hud
Hunley
Huntsville
Hurricane
Hurtgen Forest
Huud
I-95
Icarus
Impendium
Inchon
Inderberg
Indiantown Giap
Iron Chariot
Ironbottom Sound
Islam
Island Mound
Issimo
Issou
Itter
Jack
Jacob
Jagger
Jaguar
Jaimes
James
Jamestown
Jeannette
Jeans
Jeff
Jefferson
John
Johnson
Johnston
Johnstown
Johnus
Jort
Jouett
Judah
Judenmord
Juneau
Juneteenth
Juniper
Kabul
Kaine
Kandice
Kane
Kansas
Karkat
Kashita
Kearsarge
Kelvin
Kestrel
Kewn

Khafji
Khe Sahn
Killeen
Killington
Kilroy
Kim
King
King of Red Lions
Kings Mountain
Kingston
Kisatchie
Kolomoki
Konrad
Koom Hi
Korengal Valley
Kowalski
Kratos
Lakemaker
Lambert
Lamda
LampiÃ£o
Lance Corporal
Lancenese
Land of the Pines
Lander
Langley
LaSalle
Last Stand
Lavender
Lee
Lee-Anne
Leesville
Legacy
Legion
Lemp
Let's Roll
Leviathan
Lew
LeWarne
Lexington
Libby
Liber
Lightning
LiliÊ»uokalani Barracks
Linder
Lion
Little Big Horn
Little Heart
Little Round Top
Lloyd
Locke
Logan
Loko
Lone Star
Long Leaf Pine
Longleaf
Longstreet
Lorton
Los Alamitos
Los Alamos
Los Leader
Louisiana
Louisville
Lucky
Lumberton
Lynn North Carolina
M1 Garand
Magellan
Magnolia
Magnus
Major
Manhattan
Manila Bay
Mann
Manning
Marauder
Marcher
Mareng Vinegar
Marston
Martha's Vineyard
Martin
Martines
Mary
Maryland Ave.
Mason
Massachusetts
Massouc
Maui
Mauryan
Maximum
McAllister
McCall
McHenry
McKenzie
McMahon
Medina Ridge
Meehan
Meetinghouse
Megalis
Meijer
Melican
Mercury
Metzdorf-Hurley
Meuse-Argonne
Mexico
MICA
Michael
Midway
Military Base
Mindoro
Minutemen
Missionary Ridge
MIX
Mobile Bay
Mockingbird
Momsen
Moncks Corner
Monitor
Monmouth
Monmouth Court House
Montana
MontPoint
Moonman
Moshtarak
Mosley
Moss
Mother
Mother Rucker
Moton
Mound
Mount Caramel
Mount Janeway
Mount Vernon Annex
Mourning
Mustang
Nashbulk
Nashville
Nautilus
Neighbor
Neighborhood
Nevaeh
Never North
Neversail
Neversink
New Hope
New Londinium
New Orleans
New Shanghai
New York City
Nickson
Nisei
Normandy
Normanide
North Carolina
Northampton
Norther Virginia Army Post
Northern Virginia Military Reservation
Nottoway
Novac
Nowhere
Nulle Part
Number
Numbers
Oak
ODEAL
Odyssey
OFA
Ohio
Okane
Oklahoma City
Old North
Old North State
OLO
Olympus
One Nineteen Eighty Three
Onslow
Oohahh
Opequon
Ord
Orion
Oriskany
Orne
Other Central Virginia Army Post
Our Post
Ozark
P
Pacheco
Paideia
Paine
Paladin
Palmito
PÃ£o
Parabellum
Paradis
Park
Parris Island
Pasadena
Pascagoula
Pasquotank
Pastor
Patricio
Peach
Peanut
Pearl Harbor
Peleliu
Pelican
Pelican State Military Reservation
Pendleton
Peregory
Peregrine
Perez
Permatrago
Perseus
Petersburg
Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell
Piedmont
Pine
Pines
Plank
Plateau
Pocono
Pohick
Porter
Poseidon
Potomac
Prairie Fire
President
Preston
Prime Power
Prince George
Prinz Eugen
Private
Providence
Pueblo
Puma
Queen Anne's Revenge
Queen Elizabeth 2
Queenston Heights
Quinney
Quisling
Rabun (county)
Raider
Raleigh
Ralsei
Rampart
Ramsey
Ranch
Rappahannock
Rawhide
Rayleigh
Rebel
Red-Footed Booby
Reflect Base History
Reginald
Republic
Reunion
Rhiannon
Rhodesia
Rich
Richard
Richmond
Ricker
Right Region
Rochefort
Rocinante
Rodes
Rodriguez
Roll Tide
Ronin
Rook
Rooker
Rose
Roswell
Ruby Ridge
Rudy
Ruther
S
Saber
Sabine Pass
Sacket's Harbor
Sage
Saigon
Sailor's Creek
Saipan
Salineville
Salisbury
Sallinger
Sally
Salute
Sam
Samar
San Diego
San Juan Island
Sanchez
Sanctuary
Sancus
Sand Hill
Sandhills
Sangin
Sanginius
Santa Rosa
Santiago
Saratoga
Savage
Savannah
Savo Island
Schaffer
Scharnhorst
Schmidt
Scott
Screaming Firehawk
Seal
Searchlight
Secretariat
Sentinel
Sephiroth
Serapis
Sergeant
Seymour
Shangri La
Shenandoah
Shield
Shields
Shiloh
Showalter
Sigma
Sigmadane
Silk
Silver Bullett
Silver Wings
Silverstone
Skyye
Slagle
Sledge
SMAW
Smith
Smith Mountain Lake
Smither
Snyder
Soaring Eagle
Sonichu
South
South Chicago
South Eastern Division
South Side
Southern
Southern Domain
Southern Spectrum
Southside
Spark
Sparta
Spartacus
Spear
Spearhead
Spirit
Spotsylvania
Sprague
Spring
Springfield
St. Clair
St. John
Stallion
Star
Starkey
Starling
Stead
Sterlok
Still Floats
Stone
Stonewall
Stoney
Stonycreek
Strong
Strong Vincent
Stubby
Stuggots
Styx
Sulaco
Sulloon
Summerville
Sun
Sunfish
Sunrise
Surigao Straight
Swag
Sweet Home
Swinney
Swordfish
Tacoma
T-AGS-66
Takur Ghar
Tall Pines
Tar Heel
Tassafaronga
Taylor
Tejas
Texas
The Great Place
The Pennsylvania
Thickett
Thomas
Thomason
Three Points Army Post
Thunder
Thunderer
Thunderstorm
Tide
Tioga
Tirpitz
Toccoa
Toomam
Torres
Trenton
Trent's Reach
Treue der Union Fort
Triad
Tri-Cities
Trilogy
Trooper
Tsunami
Tucker
Tuscaloosa
Tuskegee
U.S.A.
U2
Union
Union Victory
United 93
United One
United States Minutemen
Universe
Unnamed
Upatoi
USCT
Valcour Island
Valley
Valley Forge
Vanguard
Variolation
Varsity Victory
Velites
Veracruz
Vergewaltigen
Vernon
Vibrant Inner City Community
Vicksburg
Victor
Victory
Village
Virginia
Virginia Army
Virginia Hall
Virginia State Military Reservation
Viribus Unitus II
Waco
Wagner
Wallace
Wanat
War Eagle
Ward
Washington, D.C. and Washington State
Watt
Watts
Way
Weatherlight
Weaver
Welch
Wendy
Wereth
Wesleyan
W'Gasa
Whiskachitto
Whitney
Wichita
Wick
Wild Horses
Wilderness
Wilkes-Barre
William
Willie
Winchester
Wingo
Winning
Wiregrass
Wolfram
Wood
Woodford
Woods
Woods
Woods Hole
Wounded Knee
Yadkin
Yemen
Yeomanette
York
York (battle)
York (city)
Yorkton
Yorktown
Yucca Flower
Zeus
Zhang

APPENDIX F: CONFEDERACY-AFFILIATED ASSET INVENTORY

The following inventory list represents only those Department of Defense assets located on, or managed by, the nine Army bases, and are to be renamed, modified or removed due to their commemoration of the Confederacy or those who voluntarily served with the Confederacy. A complete list of all known Confederacy-affiliated assets across the Department of Defense appears in the third part of the report.

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Fort Benning	GEN Henry Benning	Base
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Airfield doors	GEN Henry Benning	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Hospital doors	GEN Henry Benning	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Software/websites	GEN Henry Benning	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Hill	Named for GEN John Bell Hood, CSA of the Confederate Army.	Land Feature/ Geographical Area
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Ridge	LTG James Longstreet of the Confederate Army	Land Feature/ Geographical Area
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Ridge	LTG John C. Pemberton of the Confederate Army	Land Feature/ Geographical Area
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Ridge	LTG Jubal A. Early of the Confederate Army	Land Feature/ Geographical Area
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Ridge	MG David E. Twiggs of US Army in Mexican American War and Confederate Army in 1861	Land Feature/ Geographical Area
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	George H. Bowman Paver - Ranger Memorial	Served under the Confederate States of America	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Jackson H. Bowman Paver - Ranger Memorial	Served under the Confederate States of America	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Memorial	GEN Henry Benning	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Memorial	GEN Henry Benning	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Morgan's Raiders Paver - Ranger Memorial	BG John Hunt Morgan was leader of "Morgan's Raiders" of the CSA. Mentioned on Jackson H. Bowman and George W. Bowman donor pavers.	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Quantrill Paver - Ranger Memorial	Served under the Confederate States of America	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Painting	GEN Henry Benning	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Paintings/Plaques/Portraits	GEN Henry Benning	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Plaque	GEN Henry Benning	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Plaques	GEN Henry Benning	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Badges	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Badges	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Books	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Furniture	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	IT costs and equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	IT costs and equipment	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Patches	GEN Henry Benning	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Airstrip	COL John Singleton Mosby, CSA of the Confederate Army	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Benning Club	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Building signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Building signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	CID building sign	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Deployment signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Directional signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Directional signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Entrance sign	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Entrance signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Environmental Learning Center	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Fire Stations	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Fitness Trail signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Hospital signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Main Post Cemetery	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Marquee	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Marquee	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Marquee	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Marquees	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Marquees	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Property line sign	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Road	LTG James Longstreet of the Confederate Army	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Signage	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Storm Signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Stray Animal Facility	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Street Sign	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Thrift Store	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Welcome signs	GEN Henry Benning	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Benning	GA	Range	COL John Singleton Mosby, CSA of the Confederate Army	Structure

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Brgg	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Base
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	18th Field Artillery Brigade	18th Field Artillery Brigade	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	82nd ABD	82nd ABD Museum	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	82nd ABD (var. events, units, persons)	82nd ABD Museum	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	82nd ABD (var. events, units, persons)	82nd ABD Museum	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	82nd Infantry Div.	82nd ABD Museum	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	All Fort Bragg soldiers	Parade Field	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Braxton Bragg bicentennial	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	CSA 2x Sabers (3ESC) has x2 Sabers labeled CSA for Confederate States of America.	25th QM, 264th CSSB, 3rd ESC	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Lt. H.H. Pope	Pope AAF Memorial Area	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Monroe's Crossroad Battlefield	Dedicated to the American Soldier, USA and CSA Cavalry Units	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	USASOC	"USASOC Memorial Wall"	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	ND	Var. Ft. Bragg units	"Hedrick Stadium Memorial Wall"	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Var. Pope AFB and Pope AAF units and persons	Pope AAF	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	var. Special Operations events, units, persons	JFK Chapel grounds	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	DPW Soft Costs	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	FORSCOM Information Technology Soft Costs	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	NEC Soft Costs	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Special Operations Support	Name change	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Battlefield Brass Plaques	2 brass plaques	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Braxton Bragg Randolph Access Control Point Plaque	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA rock mounted plaque	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	DPW Vehicle Decals (30 vehicles x 2 decals/vehicle)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Emergency Services Vehicles (15 vehicles including Fire Engines and Ambulances)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Police Vehicles (45 vehicles)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Recycling Bin decals (300)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Alexander Street	Edward Porter Alexander	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	All American Museum Signs (3)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Armistead Street	LTC George Armistead, Artillery Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Bragg Boulevard	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Chicken Gate Sign	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Donelson Street	Daniel S Donelson	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg ACP Gate - 11 Signs	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Courthouse Freestanding Sign (1)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Historical Marker Sign	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Misc. Facility Signage (30)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg NCO Academy Building Heading Signage	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg NCO Academy Main Hall Freestanding Sign (1)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg NCO Academy Parade Field Sign (1)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg School Integration Historical Marker Sign	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Soldier Support Center Freestanding Sign (1)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Sports USA Freestanding Sign (1)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Truck ACP Signs (5)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Truck ACP signs (5)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Fort Bragg Truck ACP Signs (6)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Jackson Street	GEN Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Long Term Storage Lot Mod Village Signs (2)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	McKellar's Lodge Freestanding Sign (1)	John McKellar	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Mission Training Center Signs (6)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Mosby Street	John Singleton Mosby	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	NCDOT Road Signage (non-DoD property)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Pelham Street	John Pelham	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Randolph Street	BG George W. Randolph	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Reilly Road	James Reilly	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Simmons Army Airfield Sign (1)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Towle Stadium Scoreboard (1)	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Bragg	NC	Womack Community Hospital Signage	GEN Braxton Bragg, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Fort Gordon	MG John B. Gordon who served under GEN Lee in Confederate Army	Base
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Alexander Hall	BG Edward Porter Alexander who was an Army officer who resigned and joined the Confederacy.	Building
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Confederate Monument in cemetery 30	Oldest Confederate monument in Richmond County as a dedication to soldiers lost from community.	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Concrete Installation Sign	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Fort Gordon Directional Signage	MG John B. Gordon who served under GEN Lee in Confederate Army	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Fort Gordon Directional Signage	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Fort Gordon Signage	MG John B. Gordon who served under GEN Lee in Confederate Army	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Gordon Club	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Gordon Conference and Catering Center	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Gordon Lake and Gordon Lake Golf Course	MG John B. Gordon who served under GEN Lee in Confederate Army	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Gordon Lanes Bowling Center	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Gordon Terrace housing area	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Unit level signage	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Various metal signs	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Water Tower 1 and 3	The sign contains the installation name (Gordon)	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Gordon	GA	Water Tower 2	MG John B. Gordon who served under GEN Lee in Confederate Army	Structure
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A.P. Hill	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Base
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Field Cabin	GEN Charles Field	Building
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Guard Office	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Building
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Dolly Hill	GEN A.P. Hill's Wife - Dolly	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Mica School Memorial	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	IT Costs /Rebranding/Marketing	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Miscellaneous Supplies /Equip/Furnishings	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Adkins Drop Zone Memorial	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Ambrose Powell Hill Plaque	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	J. E. B. Stuart Plaque	GEN James Stuart	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	McMahone (EOD)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Real Property
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Medal of Honor	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Real Property

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Romineck	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Real Property
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Tucker Tavern	SGT George Washington Tucker	Real Property
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	After Action Review 8 Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	After Action Review Site Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Ambrose Fitness Center Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	American Water Building Circular Sign	GEN George Anderson	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	American Water Information Sign	GEN George Anderson	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Anderson Camp Sign	GEN George Anderson	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Antietam Cottage Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	AP Hill Blvd x2	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	AP Hill Drive 1	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	AP Hill Drive Directional Sign at Dirt Bridge	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Archer ARC Fence sign	GEN James Archer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Archer TTB	GEN James Archer, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Assembly Area 7-8-9	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Attention Anglers x50 (text)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Basic Rifle Marksmanship Facility	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Bayonet Assault Course	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Beaver Dam Pond Bay Restoration	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Beaver Dam Pond Bay Watershed	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Beaver Dam Pond Creel Limits x2	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Beaver Dam Pond Map	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Bowies Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Branch Cabin Sign (2 boards)	GEN Lawrence O'Bryan Branch	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Branch Cabin Sign Metal (brown)	GEN Lawrence O'Bryan Branch	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Branch Cabin Signs (wood) x2	GEN Lawrence O'Bryan Branch	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Bullocks Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Buzzards Roost Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Camp Connors (decals)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Campbell Road Restricted Access Sign	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Campsite Managers Office	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Cedar Trail and Wilcox Drive Intersection (metal, green)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Champs Camp Direction	GEN A.P. Hill's Horse	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Champs Camp Signs x3 (metal, Brown)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA's Horse	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Chancellorsville Cottage (metal, brown)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Civil War Informational Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Contracting and Resource Mgmt Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Cooke CKE Tank	GEN John R. Cooke	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Cooke Field Sign	GEN John R. Cooke	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Cooke LZ-17 (ADDED_KCH)	GEN John R. Cooke	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Cooke Reserve Center	GEN John R. Cooke	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Cooke Sewerage Treatment Facility (Blue)	GEN John R. Cooke	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Custer Trail x2	MG George A. Custer, USA; asset linked to William B. Taliaferro	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Davis Sign	GEN Joseph R Davis	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Demolition Sites 76,77 & 78	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	DES at North Gate Sign (metal, Blue)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	DES HQ Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Anderson Archer Wilcox Davis Longstreet Rodes Heath Mahone Lodge Jackson Rappahannock Pender	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Champs Camp-Archer	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Champs Camp-Archer 2	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Cooke Custer Trail	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Cooke Underpass Wilcox HQ Underpass	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Cooke Underpass Wilcox HQ Underpass	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Heth Longstreet Rodes Wilcox	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-HQ ASP Wilcox Clinic Control HQ	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-HQ Clinic Wilcox Fire Station 9 Cooke McMahon	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-HQ Police Fire Lodging Gym Guest House Lodging Museum Anderson Romenick DES DHR Forestry Wildlife	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-HQ Wilcox ASP DPW Range 301	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-HQ Wilcox Range Clinic ASP Fuel pt Inf Lns	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-including to Cooke Camp	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Including to Heth & HQ & 301 (blue)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Including to Heth & HQ & Main Gate	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Including to Heth & HQ (brown)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Including to Heth Clinic ASP Range	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Landfill Wilcox Cooke	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Landfill Wilcox HQ	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Longstreet Rodes	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Longstreet Rodes	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Longstreet Stuart Rodes	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Rappahannock Pender Jackson Mahone Heth Lodge Liberty US 17 HQ Davis Longstreet Rodes Archer Anderson 301	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Rodes Scrap Yard Laser Range	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Rodes Scrap Yard Laser Range Night Vision	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Romenick Beaverdam Picnic Area	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Scrap Yard Wilcox HQ Underpass	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Wilcox ASP Clinic Wash Rack	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Wilcox Clinic Range Control HQ	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Directions-Wilcox Range Clinic PX	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Dirt Bridge Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Dolly Hill Signs x2	GEN A.P. Hill's Wife - Dolly	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	DPTMS Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	DPW Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Early Drive Sign	GEN Jubal Early	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Engineer Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Ewell Rd Sign	GEN Richard Ewell	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fish Hook Lake Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Army Reserve Center Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Boundary Line x130+	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Burma Entrance	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Burma Gate Entrance "Best Training"	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Cooke Gate Entrance	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Daily Conditions North Gate (metal, green)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Daily Conditions South Gate (metal, green)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Entrance	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Entrance Stone Wall Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Fire Stations	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Fishing Permit Required (multiple)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Gate Open Close Sign	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Headquarter buildings	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Mailroom	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Main Entrance Canopy Sign x2	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Nature Trail	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Rappahannock Gate Entrance "Best Training"	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Rt17 Reserve Gate Entrance "Best Training"	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill South Gate Entrance "Best Training"	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Tactical Water Regs at Range 29	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Fort A P Hill Villaboro Gate Entrance "Best Training"	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Freestanding metal signs with "Fort AP Hill"	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	General Forrest Rd	GEN Nathan Bedford Forrest	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Gettysburg Cottage (metal, brown)	Civil War Battle	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Gordon Trail	GEN John Brown Gordon, CSA, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Gregg Cabin (metal, brown)	GEN John Gregg	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Hampton Gate	GEN Hampton	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Hampton Trail	GEN Hampton	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Herns Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Heth	GEN Henry Heth	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Heth Well Fence	GEN Henry Heth	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Hood Rd	GEN John Bell Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Hopemont	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	HQ Human Resources	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	I.A.M.Strong	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	J. E. B. Stuart Rd	GEN James Stuart	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Jackson Road	GEN Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Jackson TTB	GEN Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Jeff Davis Road	President of Confederacy	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Jordan Crossing Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Laser Range Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Laser Range Station 7 (metal)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Leader Reaction Course	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Lee Dr	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Liberty Church	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Lois E. Wells Health Clinic	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Lonesome Gulch Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Longstreet Fitness Center (ADDED KCH)	GEN James Longstreet, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Longstreet Heliport (Metal, blue) (Added KCH)	GEN James Longstreet, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Longstreet Road	GEN James Longstreet, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Longstreet Vehicle Wash	GEN James Longstreet, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Lower Travis Lake Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Lunker Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Lyon Rd	GEN Hylan Lyon	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Mahone TTB	GEN William Mahone	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Maxie Gregg Creel Limit	GEN Maxie (Maxcy) Gregg	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Medical Deployment Site	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Medley House	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Mosby Rd	COL John Singleton Mosby, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MWR	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MWR large sign board brick	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MWR large sign board brick and lights	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MWR Outdoor Recreation	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	NBC Chamber	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	NEC	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Pelham Rd	MAJ John Pelham, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Pelham Rd	MAJ John Pelham, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Pender Rd	GEN WD Pender	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Pender TTB (metal, brown, on fence)	GEN WD Pender	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Perrin Rd	GEN Abner Perrin	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Post Conference Room	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 1	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 10	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 13	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 15	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 16	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 17	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 2	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 22	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 24	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 34	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 6	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 6N	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 8	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range 9	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range Division	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range Maintenance	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Range Ops	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Rappahannock and Nandtaughtacund NPLD	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Recreational Signs x25	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Reynold Run Pond Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Roadway Signs	Multiple CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Scrap Yard	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Smoots Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Smoots Stand Habitat	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Taliaferro tf Custer Trail	MG George A. Custer, USA; asset linked to William B. Taliaferro	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	TSC	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	TSC Front Entrance	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Unmanned Aircraft Hangar	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Upper Travis Lake Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Walker Cabin sign	GEN HH Walker	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Walker Cabin sign (Metal, Brown)	GEN HH Walker	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Warning - Attention (metal, Brown)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Warning - Caution Fiber Optic (multiple)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Warning - Fires Prohibited (metal, brown)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Warning - No Drone Zone x10	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Warning - Restricted Area (Metal, Green)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Warning - Restricted Area South Gate (brown-x2)	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Welcome Electronic Sign, DPTMS	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Whites Lake Creel Limit	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Whites Lake Stand Habitat	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox Camp (Added KCH)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox Camp Mgmt Office (metal, Brown)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox Helipad (Added KCH)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox Helipad LZ-13 (Added KCH)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox Landfill (ADDED KCH)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox Running Track (metal, blue)(Added KCH)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox signs	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox Weight Training Facility (metal, brown)	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Wilcox WLX 1	GEN Cadmus Wilcox	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	EP-4 and Fort AP Hill Water Tanks	GEN A.P. Hill, CSA	Structure
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Fort Hood	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Base
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	M3 Stuart Tank	J.E.B. Stuart	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	M3 Stuart Tank	J.E.B. Stuart	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	William W. Loring Photo	William W. Loring	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	3 Road Signs: Fort Hood	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	42 signs on building, fence, other structures: Fort Hood	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	5 Gate or Entry Signs: Fort Hood	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	7 facilities with metal lettering: Fort Hood	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	72 freestanding metal signs with "Fort Hood"	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Fort Hood Sleep Center	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Fort Hood Street	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Hood Army Heliport	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Hood Stadium - High Mounted Metal Sign	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Main Gate Blue Sign: Fort Hood	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Welcome Blue Sign: Fort Hood at Clear Creek Gate	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Welcome Sign at Visitors Center: Fort Hood	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	West Fort Hood Softball Field	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	West Fort Hood Travel Camp	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Hood	TX	Water Tower: Fort Hood - The Great Place	GEN John B. Hood, CSA	Structure
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Fort Lee	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Base
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Lee Club	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Building
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Lee Theater	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Building
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Department of Public Works (DPW)	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Database/Signage/Facility
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Commissary	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Floor Mats
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Jackson Circle Subdivision	GEN Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA	Land Feature/ Geographical Area
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	US Military Railroad Monument	Established by the United States War Department as a separate agency to operate any rail lines seized by the government during the Civil War.	Markers/Monuments/ Statues
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Army Logistics University- paintings/portraits, commanders coins, certificates, diplomas, etc.	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Garrison HQ Paintings (9)	Many of these are being/have been removed	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Lee Club Paintings (12)	Including 2 large paintings of Robert E. Lee [many of these have been removed]	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Ordnance School - paintings/portraits, commanders coins, plaques, trophies, door mats, certificates, diplomas, etc.	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Quartermaster School- paintings/portraits, commanders coins, plaques, trophies, certificates, diplomas, etc.	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Sustainment Center of Excellence (SCoE) HQ	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM)	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	The Research and Analysis Center (TRAC) Lee	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Transportation School- paintings/portraits, commanders coins, plaques, trophies, certificates, diplomas, etc.	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Atless Station Court	[Confederate advantage prior to Cold Harbor battle]; During the Civil War, Atlee Station was of strategic importance as the nearest telegraph office north of Richmond.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Cedar Mountain Drive	[CSA Victory] Battle of Cedar Mountain, also known as Slaughter's Mountain or Cedar Run, took place on August 9, 1862, in Culpeper County, Virginia, as part of the Civil War.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Cold Harbor Court	The Battle of Cold Harbor was fought during the American Civil War near Mechanicsville, Virginia, from May 31 to June 12, 1864	Signs/Maps/Marquees

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U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Dutch Gap Court	Canal site on James River dug by Union forces. Dutch Gap Canal became a focal point for negotiating the treatment of black soldiers captured by the Confederates during the Petersburg Campaign in 1864.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Early Court	CSA Corps Commander	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Ewell Court	CSA Corps Commander	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Fort Lee Military Entrance Processing Station 2011 Mahone Ave	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Harrison Court	Spy for Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Hazel Grove Court	[CSA strong point]Key site at the 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Hill Drive	CSA Corps Commander	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Jackson Circle	CSA Corps Commander	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Laurel Hill Court	Spotsylvania Court House - Laurel Hill [CSA key terrain in battle] May 1864	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Lee Avenue	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Longstreet Drive	BG George W. Randolph	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Mahone Avenue	GEN William Mahone, CSA GO	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	New Market Court	[CSA Victory] The Battle of New Market was fought on May 15, 1864.	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Program Executive Office Enterprise Information Systems (PEO-EIS)	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Rocky Springs Court	CSA Cavalry Officer from Maryland associated with Rocky Springs MD	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Signage	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Bishop-Anderson Bridge over Rt 36	Carter Bishop was a Confederate soldier captured with the fall of Richmond. He, along with Anderson, were instrumental in the movement to create Petersburg National Battlefield in the 1920s.	Structure
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Lee Gate	GEN Robert E. Lee, CSA	Structure
U.S. Army	Fort Lee	VA	Mahone Gate	GEN William Mahone, CSA GO	Structure
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Fort Pickett	MG George Pickett	Base
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Quarters 1374 - T. J. Jackson	GEN Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA	Building
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Quarters 1375 - E. K. Smith	Confederate LTG Edmund Kirby Smith	Building
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Quarters 1376 - Pickett	Confederate MG George Edward Pickett, CSA	Building
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Fire Department Apparatus	Confederate Officer	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Fire Department Turn Out Gear	Confederate Officer	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Publication changes	Confederate Officer	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Record Drawing Changes	Confederate Officer	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Archer Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Armstead Ave	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Bragg St	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Dearing Ave	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Drewry Dr	Battle, confederate victory preventing capture of capital during peninsula campaign	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Fire Station	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Garnett Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Jeb Stuart Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Kemper Ave	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Longstreet Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Main Entrance Signage at Fort Pickett MTC	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Map changes	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Mosby Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees

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National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	North Pendleton Road	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Pelham Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Pender Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Pettigrew Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Road signs along Fort Picket Boundary	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Road signs along Route 40	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	South Pendleton Road	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Stonewall Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Sweeny Rd	Confederate Enlisted Soldier on Mosby's staff	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Trimble Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Wilcox Rd	Confederate Officer	Signs/Maps/Marquees
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	North Longstreet Road Bridge	Confederate Officer	Structure
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Pendleton Road Bridge	Confederate Officer	Structure
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	South Longstreet Road Bridge	Confederate Officer	Structure
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Sweeny Road Bridge	Confederate Enlisted Soldier on Mosby's staff	Structure
National Guard Bureau	Fort Pickett	VA	Wilcox Road Bridge	Confederate Officer	Structure
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Fort Polk	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Base
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Museum Display on the naming of Fort Polk	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Displays
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Museum Painting #1 of Leonidas Polk	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Museum Painting #2 of Leonidas Polk	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Heraldic Item/Symbol
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Fort Polk NAF Renaming Cost	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	"Non-Real Property: Corvias legal documentation Manpower: Information Technology"	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	IT/Admin Costs
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 2516, Plaque on wall	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	3rd Street @ BLDG 220	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	924, Miss & Bellrichard	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	927, 2 signs	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	927, Miss entrance	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Alabama entrance to BLDG #2380, both sides	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Army Rec Road @ LA191	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Barksdale FCU @ at entrance drive	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Barksdale FCU building	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Barksdale fcu parking lot	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BJACH OCC Health	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 1352	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 1455 Functional Fitness	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 1561 DENTAC	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 1942 SRP	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 2070	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 220 Parking Lot	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 2396, 2 signs	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 2408 Passenger Process Facility east entry	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

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U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 2408 Passenger Process Facility west entry	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 2503, both sides	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 2759, 3 signs	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 3021	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 3220, CID, 2 signs	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 350 Roof Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 3515	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 3516	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 352 Forge Bar & Grill	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 352 Warrior Store	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 3620, Recycling	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 400	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4209 sign at PA loop	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4250 boundary Fence	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4255 north entry side of bldg	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4255 sign east side of bldg	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4255 south entry side of Bldg	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4258 tower entry	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4291 at CA ave	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 431 Rear	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4374 DLA	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4420 Simulation Center	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 4421 Simulation Center	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 5750 NPE Marquee	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 5750 NPE Placard	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 5750 NPE Roof Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 5750 NPE Signage	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 660 Library	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 660 Library @ CO Ave	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 667 parking lot space1	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 667 parking lot space2	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 8219 Mayors Cell Natchez ST	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 830 Thrift Shop	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	BLDG 830 Thrift Shop at CO Ave	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Chaffee Road Gate 6 FPCON	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Computer sign @ LA & GA	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	CORPS ROAD @ BLDG 350 Marquee	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Display at CA ave and tower	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entrance Road ACP 1 Decorative Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entrance Road approaching LA 171 , Gate 7 Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entrance Road, FP Closed to Commercial Traffic	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

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U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entrance Road, Front of ACP 1	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entrance Road, Gate 1 FPCON	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entrance Road, LA 171 Decorative Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entrance Road, Main Gate Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Entry Polk Airfield CA Ave & tower RD	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Exchange Road @ Railroad Crossing	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Honor Field Stage	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 North @ LA 10, Main Gate & Gate 7	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 North @ LA 28, DMV Main Gate & Gate 7	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 Northbound , Main Gate Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 Northbound approaching LA 467	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 Northbound, Main Gate Exit	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 South @ LA 10, South Gates	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 South @ LA 28, Main Gate & Gate 7	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 Southbound approaching LA 467	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 171 Southbound, Main Gate Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 184 ACP 6 Decorative Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 East @ LA 184 FP Exit Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 East @ LA 184 Gate 6 & 7 Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 East @ LA 469 FP Exit Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 East @ LA 469 FP Gate 7 Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 West @ LA 184 FP Exit Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 West @ LA 184 Gate 6	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 West @ LA 469 FP Exit Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 West @ LA 469 FP Gate 7 Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 28 west and HWY 171	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 467 ACP 2 Decorative Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 467 ACP 5 Decorative Sign	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 467 ACP5	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 469 south and HWY 28	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 8 west and HWY 121	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	HWY 8 west and HWY 469	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	ISB Entry Gate	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	K Ave North & Artillery	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	K Ave North & Artillery2	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	K Ave North & Mobile	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	K Ave North (Moto Cross TRK)	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	K Ave South & Artillery	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	K Ave South & Mobile	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	K Ave South (ECS 17)	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA & AL, 2 signs	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA 467 Northbound @ NSULA	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA 467 South Gate 2 Directional	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA 467 South Gate 2 FPCON	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA 467 Southbound @ NSULA	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA Ave East @ ALA Ave	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA Ave East @ LA 467	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA Ave East @ MISS Ave	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA Ave West @ ALA Ave	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA Ave West @ LA 467	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA Ave West @ Stannard Ave.	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA Ave West approaching LA 467	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 & GA	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 & TX	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 East @ Honor Field Gate, Contact Range 1	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 East @ Honor Field Gate, Contact Range 2	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 East @ Honor Field Gate, Contact Range 3	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 East @ LA467, Gate 5	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 West @ LA467, Main Gate & Gate 7	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 West @ LA467, NSULA Campus	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10 West @ Lookout Road	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA10West @ HWY171, FP Main Gate & Gate 7	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	LA469 South Gate7	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Mill Creek & TX	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Miss Ave & LA10	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	North on TX Ave at PA Ave	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Perez drive southbound	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Perez Field gate east side	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Perez Field gate west side	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	Toledo Bend Rec Site Entrance	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	TX & LA, 4 signs	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	TX East & California	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	TX east & Mill Creek	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	TX east & Mill Creek 2	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	TX east (Fire Training)	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	TX West & Magazine	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Polk	LA	TX West & Mill Creek	GEN Leonidas Polk, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Installation - Fort Rucker	Fort Rucker was named after Confederate COL Edmund Rucker, CSA.	Base
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Mother Rucker's bar	The name of the building includes Rucker.	Building
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Building 5700 Interior Display	The display has the name of the base (Rucker)	Displays
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	VIP Display inside Building 30101	The display has the name of the base (Rucker)	Displays
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	GFEBS address updates	The base name is part of the address on several tabs in GFEBS	IT/Admin Costs

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Masonry Display Building 101 (Edmund W. Rucker)	Plaque on masonry display contains name of the installation (Rucker)	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Miscellaneous Museum Rebranding costs	Oil Painting, Water color, Bust , Collections Storage (Rucker)	Paintings/Plaques/ Portraits
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	AAFES Rebranding Costs	Souvenir items	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	DHR Rebranding Costs	Army Substance Abuse Program	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	DPS: Badges, patches, uniforms, PT clothing, bunker coats, decals, helmet shields, Fire Prevention Material, and DASG Uniform badges and patches.	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	DPW Environmental Rebranding Costs	Replace Fort Rucker DPW Natural Resources GSA vehicle Decals	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	DPW Environmental Rebranding Costs	Website, training material, permits	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Eglin Rebranding Costs	Two outdoor signs	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Fort Rucker CYS branding	Several buses have Ft. Rucker CYS branding	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	MWR: Cards, MOUs, MOAs, marketing banners, social media, SOPs, entrance mats, employee t-shirts, uniforms, Landing inventory, Landing zone mug club mugs, catering folders, menus, Rucker Lanes uniforms, Silver wings uniforms/inventory.	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	MWR: Floor mats in PFC, Outdoor rec, arts and craft, and auto skill center	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	MWR: Marketing rebranding costs including 3 gate marques, marketing media kit/CS&A media packet, replacement of swag, merchandise for events and promotions, redesign of all digital logos and graphics, social media page updates.	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	PAO: All current Fort Rucker branding will need to be updated and replaced.	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	RMO: Change Fort Rucker specific codes, e.g. Unit Identification Code (UIC), DODAAC, Army Fiscal Station Number (FSN) DCPDS, RM Online, AutoNOA, FASCLASS, G-invoicing, ATAAPS, PCF, ADAAS, GFEBS, ISR, PAR, etc.	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	RSO: Hymnals, pew bibles, web site, Facebook, forms & docs, paper, ink	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Safety Office: Safety Awards (Challenge Coin), business cards, posters/literature, map, appointment orders/policies, GSO influenced regulations, Safety training course handouts, Army Traffic Safety Program, Website.	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Rebranding Costs/ Equipment/Supplies
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ballfield rules sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Basic Warfighting Skills Shell Airfield Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Batting Cage Rules	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Brick Fort Rucker Entrance sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Brown Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Building 30101 Welcome Mat	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Building 4102 Army Wellness Center Door Decals	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Building 6036 Electronic Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Building 9204 welcome mats (2)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Cairns Field Gateway to Fort Rucker	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Corvias Sign on Dean & Ruf	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Daleville Gate Best Installation Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Daleville Gate Entrance Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Daleville Gate Fitness Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Daleville Gate Marquee sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Enterprise Gate Helicopter Display	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Enterprise Gate Marquee	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Enterprise Gate Permanent Party Soldiers Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Entrance to Faulkner gate Marquee	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

SERVICE	LOCATION	STATE	NAMED ASSET	HISTORICAL REFERENCE	CATEGORY
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Equestrian Center Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Fiber Optic Cable Signs (NEC) Various locations on the Installation	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Fort Rucker Base Supply Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Fort Rucker Physical Fitness Center (Edmund W. Rucker)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Goldberg Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Highbluff Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Hunt Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Landing at Fort Rucker Sign (Edmund W. Rucker)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Lucas Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Main Chapel Worship Schedule sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Materials for Map updates	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Miscellaneous Flyers and posters	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Miscellaneous informational signs (16) (Edmund W. Rucker)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Miscellaneous Utility Privatization Signs containing Fort Rucker	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Newton Gate sign with removable letters	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ozark Gate Best Installation Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ozark Gate Brick Fort Rucker Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ozark Gate Fitness Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ozark Gate marquee Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ozark Gate Thank you Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ozark Gate Welcome Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Ozark Gates Permanent Party Soldiers Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Polar Bear Electronic Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Removable Sign at the entrance to the CDC	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Rucker Lanes Marquee Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Rucker Lanes Sticker on Awning	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Runkle Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Shell Field Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Silver Wings Golf Course Marquee sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Skelly Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Splash Pool Sign (Edmund W. Rucker)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Stinson Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	The Landing at Fort Rucker Sign (Wall) (Edmund W. Rucker)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Thrift store sign (large) Building 9207 on Red Cloud	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Thrift Store wall sign (Building 9207)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Toth Stagefield Information Sign	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Various signs belonging to Fort Rucker off the Installation	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Vet Clinic Parking lot signs Building 9402 (small in-ground)	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	Window decals at Ozark and Enterprise gate Welcome Centers	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees
U.S. Army	Fort Rucker	AL	WOCC Obstacle Course on Andrews Avenue. Sign with obstacle course rules.	COL Edmund Rucker, CSA	Signs/Maps/Marquees

NOTES

1 Updated to comply with the FY20 NDAA, Section 1749 (Appendix A) prohibition on naming any Department of Defense asset with a name or term that refers to the Confederacy.

2 The Office of Army Cemeteries briefed the Commission in April 2021 on the definitions of markers, memorials, and monuments; and relevant statutes, regulations, and policies to help its members develop an understanding of what constitutes a "grave marker." Subsequently, the Commission defined "grave markers" as: "Markers located at the remains of the fallen. A marker, headstone, foot stone, niche cover, or flat marker containing inscriptions commemorating one or more decedents interred at that location." This definition aligns with 38 U.S. Code § 2306 – Headstones, markers, and burial receptacles.

3 Army Regulation 1-33, The Army Memorial Program, October 25, 2018.

4 Updated to comply with the FY20 NDAA, Section 1749 (Appendix A) prohibition on naming any Department of Defense asset with a name or term that refers to the Confederacy.

5 There was a different Camp Gordon in another part of Georgia established as part of the buildup for World War I. It was shut down after the war.

6 Ibid.

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THE NAMING COMMISSION

FINAL REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Part I: United States Army Bases

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